





# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1920

NUMBER 42

*Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:*

*Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Irons,*

*Mrs. H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs,*

*Mrs. Frank Penfield.*

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,

Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to

Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

On Monday, January 5, occurred the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, at which Mrs. David W. Graham, the retiring president, presented an historical sketch of the hospital with special reference to the work of the Woman's Board. This paper has awakened so much interest the Bulletin prints it in its entirety instead of the usual reports of more immediate concern.

The Bulletin welcomes the opportunity this word of explanation offers of paying tribute to one who by her wisdom and insight has kept the Woman's Board in the vanguard of hospital progress. With service to the hospital ever her first thought Mrs. Graham has not only developed to their limit the lines of established methods, but has introduced and fostered all that seemed good in the new. She has also been fertile in initiating forms of service not practiced elsewhere, so that the work of the Woman's Board is broadly based and has many interesting ramifications.

The Bulletin editors are especially grateful for her sympathetic understanding of their work and for her courage, which has ever been an inspiration. They wish her God-speed and pledge to the new president their loyal support.

## REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

A "capacity house" filled the chapel for the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the hospital Monday morning, January 5. Mr. Day, president of the Board of Managers, presided over an interesting program, which was opened with prayer by the chaplain of the hospital—Rev. Edw. H. Curtis.

Mr. Day spoke of the ever pressing need for money, notwithstanding the large bequest of \$1,200,000 of Mr. Geo. B. Harris during the past year, the interest of which only is to be used. He dwelt upon the fact that the endowment but paid the fixed expenses of the hospital and that if the hospital was to expand either in size or along advanced lines of hospital development the friends of the hospital must still give, and give, and give again. Mr. Day also paid honor to the retiring president, Mrs. David W. Graham, and expressed the appreciation of the Board of Managers for her years of fine and tactful service.

The Secretary's, Corresponding Secretary's, Treasurer's and Nominating Committee's reports, which follow, were read and accepted, and then came the anticipated historical sketch by Mrs. Graham, which was of interest not only to those who had known the work of the hospital for many years but to newcomers and guests as well. This splendid piece of work was a fitting close to her eleven years of consecrated service.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY

Monthly meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary Board and of the Executive Committee have been held regularly during the year 1919, with the customary omissions of July, August and September. The average attendance at the general meetings has been 74. The maximum attendance was 100 in February and the minimum was 60 in April; the total enrollment being 227, including 13 honorary members. The Ninth Church continues to hold its first place in percentage of attendance, the never-failing presence of its one member making it 100 per cent perfect. Normal Park and Wilmette churches rank second and third respectively. Forty-five churches are represented on the Board, consisting of one Union, one Congregational and forty-three Presbyterian representatives, beside which there is a general membership of nine members. Seventeen new names have been added to the regular membership and one to the honorary

list. Seven resignations have been accepted and the Board has lost by death one member, Mrs. Frank Childs of the Austin Church.

EDITH NEWELL CHILDS,  
Secretary,

#### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Letters received and letters written are the almost unvarying report of a Corresponding Secretary and this one is no exception to that rule, unless it be in the variety of letters, which sometimes cause not a little mental activity to keep up with.

In the year just passed, meaning really only nine months, forty-four letters have been received and forty-three letters written. The welcomes to new members and regrets to those resigning are supposedly the routine work, but the miscellaneous ones are those that keep the work from becoming monotonous, when they jump from letters to those in sorrow to the taxicab man so good to our patients, again to those celebrating golden weddings and then to our good friend the soap-wrapper man at Kirk's premium store.

Our Bulletin continues to grow in popularity, being now mailed to fifteen states, outside of Illinois. Two letters enclosing subscriptions have recently come from different cities in Colorado, one being from St. Luke's Hospital in Denver.

We have had 214 names on the mailing list for 1919. Your subscriptions for 1920 are now due and can be paid to Miss Reed, the Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary.

JESSIE A. PENFIELD.

#### REPORT OF TREASURER

Receipts and disbursements for twelve months ending December 31, 1919:

Receipts	
Active Memberships .....	\$ 337.00
Associate Memberships .....	1,720.50
Pledge Fund .....	3,948.00
Contributors' Fund .....	1,880.00
Tag Day Fund .....	2,465.52
Thanksgiving Linen Offering .....	1,306.00
Child's Free Bed .....	1,577.93
Delicacies Fund .....	445.38
Bulletin Fund .....	142.75

Memorial Beds .....	1,182.96
Occupational Fund .....	142.00
Gladys Foster Memorial Nurse.....	120.00
Mrs. D. A. Jones' Fund for Social Service.....	412.50
Piano .....	535.00

#### Miscellaneous

Lunch .....	\$ 65.30
Interest .....	376.39
Gift to Children's Department.....	35.00
Loans Returned .....	210.00
Furnishing .....	38.91
Gift for Chapel Music.....	10.00
	735.60

Total Receipts .....	\$16,951.04
Balance on hand January 1, 1919.....	9,462.53
Grand Total .....	\$26,413.57

#### Disbursements

##### James A. Patten, Treas., Free Beds:

Second Child's Free Bed, part payment.....	\$ 1,577.93
Third Tag Day Bed, second payment.....	1,000.00

##### First Church :

Lamson Bed .....	\$ 300.00
Richard A. Wells' Bed.....	300.00
Fourth Church Bed .....	300.00
First Church Austin, Westminster Guild..	150.00
Third Church Bed .....	132.96
	1,182.96

Furnishings .....	3,662.26
Children's Department .....	417.18
Wet Nurse from Tag Day Fund.....	179.43
Tag Day Expenses .....	107.78
Christmas Fund .....	300.00

##### Social Service :

Salaries .....	\$2,760.00
Expenses .....	115.62
Registration Bureau .....	87.66
	2,873.28

Sprague Home for Nurses:

Glee Club Expenses .....	\$ 119.56
Delegates to Des Moines Convention..	50.00
	169.56
Scholarships and Loans .....	634.00
Delicacies .....	445.38
Occupational Expense .....	350.00
Gladys Foster Memorial Nurse.....	1,120.00
Piano .....	700.00
Cory Room .....	212.05
Bulletin Expense .....	320.00
Printing and Postage .....	252.51

Miscellaneous:

Chapel Music .....	\$ 41.00
Luncheon .....	65.30
Library Expense .....	66.19
Sundries .....	19.81
	192.30

Total Disbursements .....\$15,696.62

Bank Balance—Northern Trust Co.....	\$6,728.06
1,000 Chicago City Ry. 5% Bonds.....	997.50
2,000 Interboro Rapid Trans 5% Bonds....	1,991.39
Third Issue Liberty Bond.....	1,000.00
	10,716.95
	\$26,413.57

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE, 1920

Honorary Presidents

Mrs. McCormick.	Mrs. Octavius T. Newell.
Honorary Vice-Presidents	
Mrs. Timothy Blackstone.	Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill.
Mrs. William Blair.	Mrs. Fredrick W. Crosby.

President

Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

Vice-Presidents

Chairman, Mrs. David W. Graham.

First Vice-President, Miss Helen V. Drake.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Henry M. Curtis.

### Vice-Presidents:

Mrs. William C. Covert.  
Mrs. Albert M. Day.  
Mrs. A. B. Dick.  
Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy.

Mrs. John Timothy Stone.  
Mrs. John C. Welling.  
Mrs. C. L. Bartlett.  
Mrs. Hamilton McCormick

### Recording Secretary

Mrs. C. Fredrick Childs.  
Corresponding Secretary  
Mrs. Frank Penfield.

### Treasurer

Miss Mary Reed.

Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. William B. Tucker.  
Executive Committee

Class 1920

Mrs. Anna L. Ayers.  
Mrs. A. E. Boatright.  
Miss Annie Brown.  
Mrs. W. J. Campbell.  
Mrs. A. J. Dunham.

Mrs. T. R. Graham.  
Mrs. Howard Henderson.  
Mrs. Albert Hostetter.  
Miss Elizabeth Mattman.  
Mrs. Ezra J. Warner.

Class 1921

Mrs. W. C. Brown.  
Mrs. F. S. Smith.  
Mrs. John B. Ford.

Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.  
Mrs. Clement J. Wall.  
Mrs. F. J. Watkins.

Class 1922

Mrs. Fredrick T. Haskell.  
Mrs. Jacob Mortensen.  
Mrs. Robert F. Goldsmith.  
Mrs. Willetts.

Mrs. May Noyes.  
Mrs. Harry C. Patterson.  
Mrs. E. S. Stewart.

### Nominating Committee for 1921

Chairman, Mrs. Sidney Starbuck.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Carey Culbertson.

Mrs. F. S. Smith.

Miss Belle Dunham.

Mrs. J. M. Watkins.

We have come along a winding road thirty-five years; we have come to a gateway and with the beginning of this year we enter a vast and beautiful estate—the future of this hospital. Mrs. Bass, Miss Drake, Mrs. Childs, Miss Reed and Mrs. Tucker all belong to the second generation of the Board.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from

CARLI: Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois

<http://archive.org/details/bulletin12pres>



MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM

They bring to us enthusiasm, because they love the work, for its own sake and as a legacy from their splendid mothers. Mrs. Haskell as a new member of the Executive Committee represents the very earliest days of the hospital.

And now for Mrs. Graham, the keystone of the arch. She needs no red lines to emphasize the regard in which we hold her; no passive office would do for one who will serve us actively. So as Chairman of the Vice-Presidents we hope she may be our Guiding Spirit and Counsellor for many years.

We ask your hearty support for our new President and officers old and new; give them the very best.

ELIZABETH BUELL PATTERSON,  
Chairman.

---

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN  
HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK  
OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

BY MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM

In presenting a sketch of Woman's Work in connection with this hospital, there must also be incorporated a brief history of the hospital itself. Such history has been presented on different occasions, but to such enormous proportions has grown the unpretentious plant of early days, and so nobly have the women kept pace with it, that its story will bear repetition. Then, too, it is well in the midst of prosperity, to pause and pay tribute to those whose wisdom and far-sightedness laid such solid foundations that building the superstructure has been a pleasure rather than a task.

In the year 1883 the population of Chicago was 650,000 with every indication of shortly becoming a million. To accommodate this population in times of sickness there were only 1,749 hospital beds. The West Side had no hospital but Cook County; the South and North Sides none of importance except, on the South Side, Mercy, Michael Reese and St. Luke's, and the North Side, St. Joseph's and Alexian Bros. Note the religious denominations indicated, and it will occasion no surprise when I state that there were less than 100 beds under Protestant control. Hospital accommodations were demanded for both residents and non-residents. Rush Medical College needed a hos-

pital for clinical teaching. An influential member of its faculty was Dr. Joseph P. Ross, who was so impressed with conditions that he began to formulate plans for a hospital, interesting his father-in-law, Mr. Tuthill King, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in the project. Mr. King gave \$10,000, which was the first contribution toward it, in consideration of which Mr. King and his heirs "should have the right to one free bed in perpetuity." The report of 1886 in recording the death of Mr. King says, "The first money contributed toward the hospital building was donated by Mr. Tuthill King and the \$10,000 given by him was the cornerstone upon which the hospital was built."

Plans were immediately made for the construction of the hospital on land owned by Rush College just north of its building, and conferences were held with Catholic Sisterhoods for its care. But Dr. Ross' original plan was that it should be under Protestant management and, if denominational, why not Presbyterian, since he himself was an elder in the historic Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. A letter was sent to a number of philanthropic gentlemen, encouraging replies were received, and a charter granted for the hospital July 21st, 1883.

On December 13th of that same year (1883) twelve gentlemen met and completed the organization of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and accepted the proposition to assume the future care and responsibility of the hospital which Rush Medical College had already started, the faculty of Rush Medical College reserving the right of appointing the hospital staff. In February, 1884, the project was presented to the Presbyterian Social Union and enthusiastically received, several of the ministers promising financial aid and thus giving warrant for the expectation of successful "Hospital Sundays." At the same time it was stated a Ladies' Aid Society was being formed, for no sooner was the Board of Managers organized than its members found they could not stand alone, but like Adam, needed a helpmate. So loud was their cry that, by May 23rd, 1884, Eve appeared as personated by eighty-two energetic Presbyterian women, equal to the emergency. The fact that it was stated in February that an organization of women was being formed indicates that meetings had already been held, and, in fact, such meetings had begun in January, 1884. By May the organization was complete, with Mrs. Herrick Johnson, wife of a professor of McCormick Seminary, as president; Mrs. J. V.

Farwell, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. D. K. Pearsons and Mrs. D. C. Marquis, vice presidents; Miss L. S. Horton, secretary, and Mrs. J. P. Ross, treasurer. Mrs. Johnson immediately resigned because of feeble health, and Mrs. D. C. Marquis, also wife of a McCormick Seminary professor, one of the vice presidents of the Board and chairman of the Furnishing Committee, was persuaded to assume the office, a position she ably filled till her death eleven years later. Miss Horton, secretary, became Dr. Horton; married Dr. Underwood and, with him, became a pioneer in the Christianizing of Korea. Mrs. Ross retained her position as treasurer but one year, resigning it to take the chairmanship of the Delicacies Committee, for these wise women immediately created four standing committees which continue to this day: Furnishing, Delicacies, Library and Visiting.

With the building in process of construction with a capacity of eighty beds, you can imagine that there was work for this body of women. They began at once to solicit furnishings, or money with which to secure them, much after the plan of our Linen Committee today. Finally, the last week of August, 1884, there gathered in the parlors of the Third Presbyterian Church a great number of women representing most of the Presbyterian Churches of the city, and there, filled with joy that they had been able to meet the demands put upon them, they made sheets, pillow cases, towels and table linen. On the last Friday of the month the boxes filled with these supplies were nailed and on Saturday the first furnishings for the new hospital were received, which made it possible for it to open its doors the early part of September, 1884. And then and there began the sewing for the hospital which has continued to the present time. Hundreds of women have been made to think of the hospital while plying their needles and listening to reports of its work, but, unfortunately, records are incomplete and no satisfactory report of accomplishment can be presented. The suggestion is made that for the sake of future historians, Miss Jenks, Chairman of the Sewing Committee, continue the excellent annual reports she installed two years ago.

But a building fully equipped and a medical staff do not constitute a hospital. An important factor is missing, and until that need is supplied its doors cannot open to receive the sick. One of the arguments in favor of Sisterhood nursing was that Protestants were untried and their success doubted. There were but few important training schools for nurses in the coun-

try, the first at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and the second the Illinois Training School, Chicago, established in 1880. The plan was considered of at once entering into an agreement with that school, but the decision was in favor of establishing our own and eighteen young women were enrolled for one month's probation under the supervision of Miss A. E. Steere, Head Nurse. Of the eighteen, eight remained on duty, seven proved unsuitable and three were dismissed for infringement of rules. The course was one year and included lectures, class instruction and practical training with each case attended. They wore the uniform of the school, blue and white striped seersucker, with white cap and apron, and received the wages given by training schools.

This method might have continued but at the end of the first year Miss Steere resigned to take a position at the Illinois Training School, and arrangements were then made with that school for the care of the hospital. The agreement lasted until 1885 when our own school was re-established under Miss Marion H. Mitchell, but on her resignation in April, 1888, the care returned again to the Illinois Training School, where it remained until our own school was permanently re-established April 1st, 1903.

Supposedly eighty beds for patients in the new hospital, which had cost \$32,000, "but, owing to the fact that no provision was made for the lodging of the medical officers, nurses and attendants, it has been possible to accommodate only about forty-five patients when the hospital is full." The management at once urged the erection of an addition that would enlarge the capacity to 150 beds, and once it seemed the necessary \$100,000 was almost in sight, but not until the report of 1887 do we find any addition was made, and that only a small one, costing \$12,000, making the capacity eighty-five beds, and called the "Hamill Wing," in memory of the late Dr. R. C. Hamill, who was Vice President of the hospital from the first, and one of its early promoters. But the dream of the larger hospital was soon to be realized for Chicago held more than one Presbyterian so sincerely interested in its sick poor as to give from his own large means such a sum as to cause his heirs to contribute from his estate a sufficient amount to erect this building in which we meet today. The Jones Memorial, erected and furnished by the heirs of Daniel A. Jones, at a cost of \$110,000, with an endowment of \$65,000, was dedicated in April, 1889,

before an audience that filled the Chapel, Dr. John Barrows preaching the dedicatory sermon. The new building was fire-proof throughout and as thoroughly equipped as any hospital in the United States. The entire property of the hospital was then valued at \$250,000.

So in six years the hospital had grown from one accommodating forty-five patients to one accommodating 225 patients. And what did this mean to the women? In the report of the secretary, Mrs. Hibbard, for the year 1890, we read this item: "Upon the Furnishing Committee has rested an increased responsibility in providing for the greatly enlarged wants of the new building, but all demands have been met, as will appear in the special report of that committee." In the same year the President of the Board of Managers in his annual report, in referring to the work of the Ladies' Aid, says: "Their labors, which have stood out so conspicuously during the entire history of the hospital, have been made brighter and more glorious by their deeds of the year just closed," while in this first published report of the Furnishing Committee we find an expenditure of \$1,383.00. Ninety-one dollars had been spent for "sheeting and pillow case cotton," and a toweling bill of \$236.00 seemed excessive at that time, for the chairman of the committee, Mrs. J. W. Griswold, explaining this last item, says: "This seems large, but when one takes into consideration the number of different purposes the towels are used for, the supply must be great to meet the demand." In addition to the amount expended for furnishings as we know them, \$600.00 was set aside for furnishing the new kitchen, making the total amount a little less than \$2,000.00, for in those days, and, indeed, until quite recent years, "furnishings" meant everything relating to household equipment from kitchen utensils through the entire gamut of dry goods supplies to china, glass and silver, and spreading its bounds until it embraced even direct sickroom and operating necessities. But six years had not only seen changes in construction and enlargement of buildings, but the personnel of the Ladies' Aid Society had also changed. The band of eighty-two had grown to one hundred and fourteen. A few of the original members had already dropped out.

One is tempted to say that most noteworthy among the members who came to us in the first two or three years of organization was Mrs. Homer N. Hibbard of the Hyde Park Church, who became secretary of the Society in its second year,

and continued in the office for seven years, taking a vacation of two years and then continuing for four more years. To her complete reports must one turn for a record of those early days. I am happy that Mrs. Hibbard is still living, an Honorary Member, if no longer an active one, and that I am able to express my appreciation and my obligation to her valuable reports, without which this historical sketch could not have been written.

There were many noteworthy additions to the membership in the first two or three years. In the report of 1886 we note the name of Mrs. Daniel A. Jones from the First Church as one of our vice presidents, one of the family who in a short time gave such substantial evidence of interest in the hospital; and the same year and from the same church is recorded the name of Mrs. Henry M. Curtis, now one of our vice presidents, and to whom this society and the hospital is indebted for many years of capable, efficient service. Taking the place of Mrs. J. S. Vredenburgh of the Fifth Church, who for four years had been treasurer, Mrs. Curtis served in that capacity from April 1st, 1888, to April 1st, 1892, inclusive. Then for a while she rested from her labor; but the year 1910 saw her back and holding the even more important position than treasurer, that of Chairman of the Furnishing Committee—responsible for the spending of money over which we act the part of stewards. Perhaps her four years of service as treasurer were a good training for the valuable service she still gives, or else how could she hold her own in all bargainings, even to the tenth of a cent, making contracts that few sharp business men could accomplish? Mrs. Curtis seems to have celebrated her coming on the Board by the sending of a basket of fruit, the first item noted in "Miscellaneous Donations" for the year 1885, and though we read of no disaster to hospital or inmates, we look with suspicion on that fruit, for the next items recorded are six volumes of Scott's Bibles, three packages of sermons and a copy of "Saint's Rest."

Would that space and time would permit mentioning all the names of those early years, but I must be content with a few. In the report of 1887, showing union with us in 1886, we find four names familiar through all the years: Mrs. C. D. Hamill of the First Church; Mrs. John C. Welling of the Hyde Park, Mr. Welling a member of the Board of Managers; Mrs. George R. Nichols of Jefferson Park, Mr. Nichols for the last ten years one of the Board of Managers; and Mrs. A. S. Maltman of Fullerton Avenue, to whom at this time we are especially indebted.

Turning from the personnel of the Society, let us glance at some of its varied activities. With the burden of the entire furnishing on its shoulders, money must be secured. Annual dues of one dollar, and that but from a few more than one hundred members, did not go far towards meeting expenses, hence money must be begged or raised; and both methods obtained. In the second report issued, that of 1885, we find a few words in the report of the Board of Managers of acknowledgment of the "kind aid given by the ladies which enabled the institution to realize a considerable sum from the proceeds of the Princeton College Glee Club." Just how much those proceeds were and what they meant to the Board of Managers I cannot surely state, but according to the report of the treasurer of the Ladies' Aid, that Society was the richer by \$123.00, and that same year presented the Board of Managers with \$250.00, which may be the "kind aid" mentioned. And the call for aid came frequently, for again in 1887 we read of an entertainment given in the home of Mrs. George M. Pullman, where proceeds to the amount of \$500.00 found their way to the Board of Managers, nothing being said about the Ladies' Aid.

But in the report of 1888 the treasurer of the Ladies' Aid reports receipts from "Concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Board, \$1,348.00, interest on same \$26.96, and sale of lumber used at concert, \$8.00." This item of interest, and the fact that no mention is made of the concert in the report of the Board of Managers, would indicate that Eve had learned the use of pockets and put her money in them. If memory serves me right, this was not so much a concert as an entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Tisdale, a celebrated teacher of Delsarte, and arranged by Mrs. J. D. Quinlan of Evanston, to whom I rarely spoke, but for whom I had great admiration, especially for the beautiful India shawl she wore with such grace. And that same year (1888) came a gift of \$400.00 from the Histrionic Society through Mrs. Thos. Chard, a member of the Fourth Church. One cannot help wishing the society had made its gift an annual one.

And there was more than one India shawl to attract my roving eye. Another was borne on the shoulders of one with hair as black as a raven's wing, eyes dark and brilliant, a woman of opinion, expressed in no uncertain manner, who some of us will recognize as descriptive of Mrs. Thomas Kane, a charter and an active member till her death September, 1917. For a

number of years Mr. and Mrs. Kane supported an annual bed, later discontinuing it, but Mrs. Kane became one of the first contributors to the Pledge Fund, the contribution still continuing as a memorial gift.

But now in 1889 begins a steady stream, a permanent source of income for the work of the women from that date to the present time, and it is our hope and expectation that the stream will never run dry but go on forever. The happy thought of Associate Membership came from Mrs. Joseph Matteson of the Second Church, whose name appears for the first time in the report of 1887. At first the Board seems to have resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the prosecution of the enterprise, but after eight years of trial, resulting in only \$1,855.00, it was decided to arrange a definite committee with Mrs. Matteson as chairman. The wisdom of the decision is evident when we sum up the result, nearly \$30,000 having been added to the funds of the Woman's Board in the thirty years by this work. Thirty years and only five chairmen; who could ask for greater faithfulness? Mrs. Joseph Matteson; Mrs. A. M. Day, now a vice president; Mrs. Henry Curtiss of the Kenwood Church; Miss Amelia Craig, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Craig of McCormick Seminary, Prof. Craig a charter member of the Board of Managers, and Mrs. Craig later one of our vice presidents. This fund is now and has been for eight years ably directed by Miss Elizabeth Stillwell.

It would seem as though keeping this great institution supplied with housekeeping necessities would be sufficient for all the effort of this active Board, particularly when the paying of over \$500.00 for laundry machinery was considered a legitimate part of their work. But there was always room for the consideration of a new proposition, and the purchasing of the first ambulance in 1890 is proof. Evidently the suggestion was well received, for the reports of the treasurer show name after name as contributors. Just how much the ambulance cost I was not able to discover, but that year the Ladies' Aid raised \$1,093.98 towards it, and in the report of 1891 we find the triumphant entry, "Mr. L. G. Dickinson, per Mrs. J. W. Dickinson (Fourth Church) thirty (\$30.00) dollars for the two hind wheels of the ambulance." Then came the eventful day when, after a meeting, the members of the Board seated themselves in the ambulance for a veritable "joy ride." It is interesting to trace the end of this our gift to the hospital. It alone did service

till 1904 when the hospital was presented a new one, "one of the finest in the city," so reads the record of the Superintendent, Dr. H. W. Howard, and "the old one, practically useless, was sold to the Moxley Livery Co. who put it in thorough repair and placed it at the disposal of the hospital, thus giving the hospital two ambulances for regular service."

Nor was all surplus energy spent on emergency suggestions. Free beds, by an annual payment of \$300.00 for each bed, had been one of the active interests from the start, and in the report of 1891 the secretary, Mrs. Hibbard, says, "Eighteen of the forty-five free beds now in the hospital are supported by the Ladies' Aid Society." Many of those beds were later discontinued because of larger gifts to the hospital. And now a crusader appears in the person of Miss Frances Gould, who girding on her armor starts forth alone to conquest, her prey being \$5,000.00 for the permanent endowment of a child's free bed. It took years to accomplish it, and I must say interfered somewhat with the contributions for the annual Child's Free Bed, but never did the brave young woman falter in her purpose. Contributions came, large and small, from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west; from entertainments, Sunday School collections and private contributions, and at last the vision of Miss Gould of the "Sunshine Bed" became a reality. Begun in 1890 the final entry appears in 1894 in the book kept by Mrs. William Hill, treasurer, successor to Mrs. Curtis. This is the only instance in the history of the Board where an individual has attempted alone so gigantic a task as raising by small subscriptions so large an amount of money. All honor to Miss Frances Gould, a worthy successor of her mother, Mrs. John Gould, who was a charter member of the Board, and was for two years chairman of the Furnishing Committee.

Endowed rooms and bed, both annual and in perpetuity, seem to have been a dominant thought through all the years, for the number secured is truly surprising. Not all of them have place in this article, but those endowed by members of the Ladies' Aid, or members of their families, should be noted. The first \$5,000.00 to pass through the Ladies' Aid for that purpose was in 1889, Mrs. Henry Curtis, treasurer, and came from Mrs. William Armour for the William Armour Bed, the gift later enlarged to \$50,000, to endow the Armour Ward of ten beds, the balance being paid directly to the treasurer of the

Board of Managers; the Henry Corwith Room, by the daughters of Henry Corwith, Mrs. Ernest Hamill one of the daughters, later a member of the Ladies' Aid, and now an honorary vice president; the Mrs. Cornelia Johnston Williams Room, by Mr. Simon B. Williams and his daughters, Miss Anna Williams, a daughter, for many years a member of the Ladies' Aid; the L. C. Paine Freer Room, endowed by his estate, Mrs. Freer a charter member of the Ladies' Aid and membership continued until her death; the Margaret Murdoch Room, one-half the endowment, \$5,000, appearing on our records of 1892; the Corey Room, endowed by Mrs. John B. Drake in memory of her parents, Mrs. Drake a charter member and twelve years a vice president, and leaving as her successor her daughter, Miss Helen Drake, now our first vice president, and chairman of the Nurses' Training School Committee; the Henry W. and Aurelia R. King Room, a daughter, Mrs. C. King Pomeroy, for many years a member of this Board, and now a vice president; the Wm. Blair Memorial Room, Mrs. Blair an honorary vice president; the Mary H. Poole Memorial, endowed by her husband, Abram Poole, Mrs. Poole a charter and active member of the Society until her death; the Helen Marquis Memorial Room, endowed by the Ladies' Aid Society and Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, one-half of the endowment appearing on our records; the Cyrus H. McCormick Room, endowed by Mrs. McCormick, a charter member as vice president, and now our senior honorary president; the Mary M. Byrne Memorial Room, endowed by the Woman's Auxiliary Board and the Alumnae of the Presbyterian School for Nurses in memory of the first nurse to die in training, one-half the endowment appearing on our records; the Mrs. Henry Curtiss Room, endowed by the estate of Francis E. Curtiss, Mrs. Curtiss for many years a member of this Board from the Kenwood Church, and for five years chairman of the Associate Membership Committee; the Antoinette K. Dangler Room, endowed by the estate of Mrs. Charles I. Dangler, a member of this Board and daughter of Henry Corwith; the Emma McCormick Smith Room, endowed by Mrs. McCormick, the full amount of \$10,000, appearing on our treasurer's books; the Frederick W. Crosby Room, endowed by his bequest, Mrs. Crosby for many years an active member and a vice president, now an honorary vice president; the Mary Raynolds Black Room, endowed by her sister, Elizabeth Harris Black, the entire endowment on our

records, Miss Elizabeth Black once treasurer of this society; the Ministers' and Missionaries' Room, endowed by the Woman's Auxiliary Board and Woman's Board of Missions of the Northwest, the entire amount on our records.

The history of beds supported by the churches is most interesting, as it indicates so clearly the rise and fall of the localities in which the churches are situated. Some have been discontinued as the Bessie Paul Welling bed, supported for ten years through the Woman's Board, then discontinued because of larger gift to the hospital through the Board of Managers. Others have been put upon a permanent basis through endowment. We shall mention only those which relate to our membership. And again we note the generosity of the Jones estate with its endowed beds, one each for Chicago and McCormick Theological Seminaries; the Sunshine Bed by Miss Gould, already mentioned; the Lafayette McWilliams bed, Mrs. McWilliams a charter, and still an active member, of the Board; the Claudius B. Nelson beds, endowed by the estate of Mrs. C. B. Nelson, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, a daughter-in-law, charter member, once a vice president, and still on the active list of membership (beds discontinued and room endowed); the Mary A. McDevitt bed, endowed by Mrs. S. P. McDevitt, Mrs. McDevitt, a charter member from the Church of the Covenant, establishing this bed in memory of a daughter in 1889, later endowing it in perpetuity; two beds in Children's Ward, endowed by Tag Day workers, and a third started; one bed endowed by the Sunday Schools of Chicago Presbytery, and a second nearly completed; the annual bed supported by the Westminster Guild of the First Presbyterian Church of Austin, than which there is none more interesting; the Pauline Louise Otis bed, whose support for twenty-two years is a matter of record with the Woman's Board; and finally, the Richard A. Wells Memorial bed, by Mrs. Wells and the Lamson bed by Mrs. Lamson Johnston.

In this enumeration of rooms and beds, three items should receive special notice. First, the Room for Ministers and Missionaries. The warm sympathy of our superintendent, Mr. Bacon, had often been stirred by the necessities of missionaries home on furlough, needing hospital care, but with their limited incomes unable to meet the great expense that sickness entails. The courtesy of the hospital had long been theirs, but if regular provision were made for help in such expense, the courtesy could be accepted with less embarrassment. The situation was

brought to this Board and as soon as the last payment was made of the \$5,000.00 pledged for the Mary Byrne Memorial Room, it was agreed to present the matter to the Woman's Board of Missions of the Northwest to see, if together, it might be possible to give the necessary \$10,000. The Board of Missions pledged one-quarter of the amount, or \$2,500.00, Mrs. McCormick gave \$2,000.00 and the Woman's Board \$5,500.00. Begun in 1915, the final payment was made December, 1917, and the room long needed has since brought comfort to many a man and woman who are our representatives in the foreign field, as their letters of appreciation received by both the Superintendent and by Mrs. Belfield, Chairman of the Ministers and Missionaries Committee, testify. Second, the Child's Free Beds endowed by the Sunday Schools of Chicago Presbytery, the "Cheer-up Beds," as the plate above them indicates. The great point of interest here is that the thought of permanent endowment had not come to us sooner. Sunday School interest in supporting a child's bed in the hospital is coincident with the organization of the Board but no standing committee to press the collection was arranged for until ten years ago. In fact, for many years no such committee seemed necessary. The Board as a committee of the whole worked valiantly in the cause, one year bringing in enough to support two beds besides the one long supported by the First Church Sunday School. But after a while collections lagged. So many claims were being presented to the Sunday Schools the hospital with its old established claim and doing its work for children regardless of the money situation, was being pushed aside and there was difficulty in raising even \$300.00 to pay for one bed. It was then that a capable committee was organized, one interested in Sunday School work and understanding methods of appropriation and collection.

The first year of the new committee, under Mrs. A. W. Draper of the South Park Church, who went about doing good by talking to many Sunday Schools of the work done for children in the Presbyterian Hospital, was experimental in a way. But Mrs. Draper was obliged to give up her membership on the Board and the second year found it with Mrs. F. W. Main as chairman, and the work being vigorously pushed. It continued under this able chairman for three years, when her health demanded a rest, and Mrs. J. E. Slater assumed the position. Four years of enthusiastic service and then came the mes-

sage of Mrs. Slater's illness from which she never permanently recovered, for in July, 1918, life ended. Mrs. Main's long rest had meant recuperation for her, and for the last four years she has again given herself unstintedly to the work, inspiring her assistants, Mrs. W. J. Aiken, Miss Elizabeth Maltman and Mrs. J. F. Watkins, with faith in the results of their efforts. When we learn that forty-eight of the Sunday Schools in the Presbytery have contributed a total of \$23,127.00 we are agreed the effort has not been in vain. Third, the growth of the work for children in this hospital demands an enormous outlay, so when in 1909 the suggestion was brought to us that we become a part of the Chicago Children's Benefit League, after careful discussion we acquiesced. The matter was broached to me at my first official appearance at a small tea given by our enthusiastic and helpful secretary, Miss Elizabeth Gates Ross, and filled me with dismay. To become "taggers" even for our hospital children, demanded fortitude on the part of a body of conservative women, and the first day, if exciting, was a test of courage; but girded in the panoply of our calling, boxes and badges, we ventured forth into the wilds of the city streets, and when we learned that courage had met with its reward and that our treasury was the richer by \$3,871.00, we did not say "never again," as we thought we should, but pledged service as long as the method should endure. "Unfailing courtesy and consideration was the report of all workers," wrote Mrs. W. J. Campbell, the first chairman of this Special Committee, and, indeed, so uncertain seemed the plan each year that the committee has been continued as a "special" through the years of its existence. But that first year only a few charities constituted the League. The next year saw the number more than doubled, hence receipts were considerably less, but the workers were content. And so the years have had varying success, but always enough to be an encouragement for the year to come, until the grand total has reached the splendid sum of nearly \$25,000.00. Can anyone think of any plan which, as a result of eleven days' active labor, would bring in such a return, and obtained largely in small amounts from those who in return receive help? True, there have been a good many more than eleven days' labor on the part of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Committee, but the rank and file contribute just the day.

Mrs. Campbell was able to serve but one year as Chairman, when the office was taken by Mrs. William R. Tucker, who

served a year. Then it passed into the hands of Mrs. John Howard Todd, and during the four years of her leadership there was a happy rivalry between her own church workers, Fullerton Avenue, and the Eighth Church under the leadership of Miss Wilomene White, as to the banner church, and figures state that from the first the Eighth Church gained the ascendancy and never lost it, though at times hard pressed by the Fullerton Avenue. For the last five years Mrs. Tucker has again been the splendid leader of the Tag Day forces, ably assisted by Mrs. Frank Raynor, Miss White, Mrs. O. J. Prentice and Mrs. Duncan Gillies. If historical records are kept, a future member of this Board, following in the footsteps of her mother, will never be able to prevaricate about her age, for Mrs. Todd, writing of little Miss Elizabeth Averill Patterson, printed upon the million tags and the taggers' badges must have breathed a wish that their gifts might help to make other children as well and happy as she." Miss Elizabeth, be it known, was born on Tag Day, 1911, and is the daughter of Mrs. H. C. Patterson of the Woodlawn Park Church, and grand niece of Capt. Averill, in whose memory was endowed the Averill Ward. The first two collections were simply turned into the treasury of the Board of Managers to be used for children's work. Then came the thought "why not endow beds as with the Sunday School money?" and for eight years the money has been so used. So that in the nursery across the hall from the chapel along with the "Cheer-up" plates are two others marked "Tag Bed No. 1" and "Tag Bed No. 2," while \$2,000.00 stands to the credit of a third bed.

Nor is this all that is done with the money. For six years a wet nurse has been supported and many a baby's life has been saved or the way to health made easier by the efforts of our workers on Tag Day. And now they are ready to meet another appeal equally strong; the salary of a pre-natal nurse who will soon be installed, and whose work will be divided between expectant mothers entering the hospital for confinement, and intensive work for children.

But were I to leave the impression that most of the care of the child that is in our midst belongs to this later period, my sketch would not be true to facts. A place for children to play in the sunshine had long been a dream of Mrs. Griswold's, and when on the death of Mrs. Yentzer Derr of the Jefferson Park Church, in 1905, the Society learned that she left a bequest of

\$2,000.00 at its disposal, plans were at once made for solariums for both fourth and fifth floors, thus caring for children and giving an opportunity for the beds of adult patients to be moved out into the sun. The solarium on the fourth floor remained until recent alterations made its removal necessary, while that on the fifth floor still remains bearing a memorial plate, and summer and winter finds it occupied with babies' cribs.

Blessed memories hover as we read the records of the past. There flits before us the form of Mrs. De Witt of the Church of the Covenant, with her constant, tender consideration of the children. We see again the Children's Ward after it has been redecorated at her expense, a bright rug on the floor, a large round table in the center, and later the table on one side, while a stationary swing takes the center, the money raised by Mrs. De Witt. Nothing was ever needed for the twenty children in this ward that the generosity of Mrs. De Witt, "the children's friend," did not meet. And then the Christmases! Old-fashioned Christmases with a great tree in the Children's Ward, all glitter and sparkle. Then comes the long looked for night; all is expectancy. The chapel doors open and there stands the tree of trees reaching nearly to the ceiling, and when all are seated, a great hush; then the jingle of bells and with great noise and clatter old Santa appears in traditional costume, seated in his sleigh drawn by tiny ponies, or perhaps seated on a donkey who canters right merrily till he reaches the chapel doors, when "this representative of a stubborn race" refuses to enter. "Arguments and entreaties were without effect," writes Mrs. James W. Janney, Secretary, "and the genius of the hour was forced to alight from his relentless steed and walk into the room to distribute his gifts." And there were gifts for all, children and adults, patients and employes. But those were the days of smaller things, twenty children instead of two or three times that number. The children are still remembered, but gifts to adults were abandoned because the number had grown to such proportions and took so much money, even though the gifts were small, that it seemed an unwise expenditure. Now a Christmas card on every tray, instead of the old-time letter sent out by the Visiting Committee, bears the message of good will, and the Christmas Eve celebration continues though of a different order, and from the Children's Wards still come the peals of laughter. They may not be decorated as in the days of yore, but the kindergartener has given

evidence of her skill, while the permanent decorations on the walls, the Mother Goose panels or the animal frieze, or the soft tones of the frieze in the nursery, the generous gift of our member, Mrs. James Simpson, are a constant delight. Nor is the joy confined to this building alone, for across the street in the Assembly Room of the Nurses' Home is held the annual Christmas party given by the nurses to the forty or more children from the outside recommended by the Social Service Department.

Entertainments in the early days, as now, were not confined to high days and holidays, but were given whenever opportunity offered. There was no Entertainment Committee, but in 1887 the hospital was presented with its first piano, the money raised by a young woman in the Third Church, whose interest was aroused through coming on Sundays to sing, and from then on entertainments came into prominence.

The history of the hospital as a whole, and of this Board, is for many years so closely related to that of the Third Church they must be spoken of together. The church, large and prosperous, and in close proximity to the hospital, was in position to give service more easily than other churches more remote. Then, too, the Superintendent, Dr. Henry B. Stehman, was, as is our Superintendent today, an elder in the Third Church. In all the work for the well being and happiness of the patients, the women of the early days had, as we have now, the sympathetic co-operation of the Superintendent.

With unusual executive ability, Dr. Henry B. Stehmen came to the hospital in the third year of its existence, bringing to it all the force and energy of his young manhood. A man of deep religious convictions, all matters of importance were given prayerful consideration. For fourteen years he was the leader in the development of the hospital, then illness forcing him to give up his much beloved work, it seemed as though the door of opportunity was closed to him. But not so. Going to Pasadena, in a few years it was made evident that an even greater work, if possible, was waiting his understanding hand. Making sure that the work was his to do, he set about it, clearing the path for its accomplishment, and he was permitted to live to view his promised land, for today there stands on the foothills round about Pasadena the Henry B. Stehman Memorial, La Vina Sanitarium, for the relief of others afflicted even as he was. The appreciation of the Board of Managers

of his efforts is expressed in the report of the president of the Board, Mr. Ernest Hamill, of the year 1901, from which I quote one sentence: "For fourteen years Dr. Stehman was identified with the hospital as an able superintendent, a skilled physician and a warm friend, and the success of the institution is, in a great measure, due to his intelligent comprehension of its increasing work and needs."

Dr. and Mrs. Stehman were both musical, Mrs. Stehman possessing a sympathetic, cultivated voice, with the use of which she was most generous. In 1889 Dr. and Mrs. Stehman, with the assistance of friends, mostly from the Third Church, presented a cantata for the Christmas entertainment.

But the enormous growth of the hospital made it plain that if entertainments were to be given, they must be well considered, and a definite time assigned for them. The task of getting the patients to the chapel forbade the unexpected bringing of talent. Accordingly in 1910 a standing committee was organized with Miss Wilomene T. White, daughter of Mrs. W. R. White, a charter member of the Eighth Church, as chairman, and alternate Saturdays through the winter months were chosen for the day. The honor of the chairmanship of that committee has been divided between Miss White, Mrs. Carey Culbertson, Mrs. John Dodson and Miss Dorothy Blatchford, but always has Miss White been a member of it, giving devoted service in spite of uncertain health.

We remember with appreciation the beautiful service given by Mrs. John M. Dodson until death took her from us. Constantly battling with ill health, yet she walked hand in hand with her husband, Dr. John M. Dodson, Dean of Students of Rush Medical College, in the work of the hospital. We honored Miss Blatchford for her decision when she gave herself for overseas service, but her absence was keenly felt by the Entertainment Committee. But Miss Blatchford is back, Mrs. Culbertson is again with us and acting as chairman, with Mrs. Clement Wall assisting. Miss White is temporarily, but not permanently, away, and our spirits are revived as our faith is renewed in the future of this committee.

There seems a close connection between the work of the Entertainment and the Library Committees, probably because the same women have so frequently given service on both. The Library Committee belonging to the original group of four, has held its own through thick and thin, and not a report of the

early days but what its work is mentioned. We smile as we read in the list of "Miscellaneous Donations," the only early record of contributions to the library, the titles of some of the books that found their way into the wards of the hospital. Here is a brief list taken at haphazard from the printed reports: "Marriage of the King's Son and the Guilt of Unbelief;" "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation;" "The Inheritance of the Saints;" "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy;" "Sermons Preached Before the University of Cambridge." Indeed, sermons and tracts singly and in packages seemed to abound, while "Memoirs" and "Lives" were present in profusion. But a few worldly and frivolous writings were permitted, for more than one copy of "She" is noted. Subscriptions to magazines and the daily paper are recorded and "much appreciated in the wards," is stated by the secretary.

This Committee has worked under eight chairmen, the first, Mrs. S. T. Lockwood of the Third Church, serving but one year, followed by Miss Clara Goudy, Mrs. Ira J. Greer and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson of the Fourth Church, the last named serving six years. Then comes a familiar and much loved name, Rose B. Mason of the Church of the Covenant, serving eight years until called to be treasurer, and followed in library work by Mrs. F. B. Carter of Evanston, who served nine years, resigning because of removal from the city. By that time the policy of Vice Chairmen had been established, and faithful Miss Annie Small of the Second Church of Oak Park, vice chairman under Mrs. Carter, moved up into full directorship. Two years of her service, then again the Church of the Covenant furnished the chairman in Mrs. B. M. Linnell, a position she has held for six years, and a member of the Library Committee since joining the Board in 1902.

Though appropriations have been made to it from the time of its organization, its expense to the Board in money has been infinitesimal. To those serving, it has meant days of sacrifice, but with joy in them, and miles of walking with its consequent fatigue. It would be a pleasure to mention in public the names of all who have in this unpretentious way brought sunshine to many sufferers, but while that is impossible we do express here our appreciation of their devoted service.

The library, beginning with a few books, grew into one of more than a thousand volumes besides constant contributions of current magazines, and with no accurate counting of the

booklets made by the Silver Cross Circle, originating in the Eighth Church under Mrs. Main, and moving with her to the Normal Park Church. These hand bound booklets, containing short stories, pictures, bits of poetry, experiences of travels, passing from one bed to another in a ward, have furnished topics of conversation to while away many a tedious hour—while the lesson of tenderness, sympathy and consideration of others' ills, to the young people making them, is beyond reckoning.

This library, large for an institution of this kind, had been gathered by contributions from book dealers, by book showers—and as a housekeeper of long experience—I fear some from "cleanings up" in various homes. Our latest experiment is too recent to report it definitely as a success, but we are hoping much from it. I refer to the affiliation with the Chicago Public Library, dating from March, 1919, whereby in exchange for our own collection a deposit is received from the library, our Board assuming the responsibility of the constant circulation of the books and all financial losses. To meet the first requirement, distributing wagons have been procured so that the books are taken to the patient instead of the former way of the patient coming for the book. Of course, many more patients are reached in this way, but the method also requires many workers. A record of books distributed is kept through a card catalogue system, and it would seem our financial loss to date of \$35.00, incurred through loss of books, is not too much to expect nor beyond what may be considered a legitimate expenditure of our funds.

And again, closely related to this work is that of the Visiting Committee, also one of the original committees. The editor of "The Modern Hospital," commenting on an article contributed by me to that journal on the value of a woman's board to a hospital, wrote he "regretted Mrs. Graham had not made more of the value of the service of the friendly visitor." Surely it was not through lack of appreciation, but it would take a more fluent pen than mine, and a larger vocabulary, to adequately express my high regard of such service. My own apprenticeship in the work of the hospital was performed under the direction of Mrs. J. Suydam Knox, the first Chairman of the Visiting Committee, wife of Dr. J. Suydam Knox, a member of the original staff of the hospital, and an elder in the Third Church. Visits meant visits in those days. One was expected to sit awhile

and chat; hours were spent reading aloud; home delicacies were taken to tempt the palate of the sickroom, and lasting friendships were formed. Nor were the visits confined to adults, but, germs and microbes not constantly flitting before us, we walked in and out of the Children's Ward, and as a special mark of favor to hospital children, or as a reward of merit to home production, occasionally filled a basket with goodies, and with the aforesaid home products wandered over to the hospital and told stories, Miss McKee in charge of the Nursery distributing the contents of the basket, for which arrangements had been made. I can still see and smell the individual birthday cakes, filled with raisins, with frosting thick as they would hold, that on certain festal occasions were in this way transported to the Children's Ward. Mrs. Knox retained her chairmanship for four years, with an interim of one year filled by Mrs. W. R. White, and then comes one we can never forget who, for eight years brought forgetfulness of pain to those with whom she came in contact, glorious Mrs. Wallace N. Barker. In imagination we see her and hear the echo of her voice as she gave us choice bits from her visiting tours. In the full bloom of life—when the news of her sudden death came to us, it was past belief. But it was all too true. Life's chapter had closed for beautiful Mrs. Barker.

Before going further with this work, we will go back and take up the fourth member of our quartette, of which the Entertainment Committee may be said to be the high sopranos, the Visiting the second sopranos, the Library the first altos, and now comes the deep, steady, dominating tones of the second altos, the Devotional Committee. A Presbyterian institution, the spiritual needs were emphasized from the first. Article VIII of the Constitution, published in the second report, under the heading of Board of Clergymen, reads, "The Society shall appoint a Clerical Board, consisting of the five (now four) clerical ex-officio members of the Board, to whom shall be committed all matters relating to the spiritual and religious ministrations of the Hospital; no measure relating to these matters shall be adopted without the sanction and approbation of said Board." That article of the Constitution is in force today. And in the report of 1888, the fourth, Dr. D. K. Pearson, then president of the Board of Managers, says: "It is with great pleasure that we note the increasing interest in the regular religious services of the Hospital," and in that same year, 1884, a member of the

Visiting Committee, Mrs. Nathaniel Norton, wife of an elder in the Third Church, realizing there was opportunity for a deeper, more serious tone in the visits to the patients, asked for the formation of a Devotional Committee, and she herself constituted the committee for four years. Then were added the names of Mrs. James Frothingham and Mrs. Frederick Campbell. Two years more and life is ended for Mrs. Norton, and Mrs. Frothingham is chairman of an enlarged committee, on which appear two names to which we give special attention: Mrs. William Morrow, wife of the Rev. William Morrow, for many years Chaplain of the Washingtonian Home, and Miss Anna Wing. Constant in her duties on this committee, Mrs. Morrow was even more noticeable in her enthusiastic support of Tag Day. At a time of life that most would consider a bar to great activity, Mrs. Morrow for five or six years worked from early dawn to the close of day with her box and badge in a part of the city unfitted for younger women, considering it an opportunity to speak a word for the Master, an opportunity always improved.

The other, Miss Anna Wing, introduces us again to the relations with the Third Church. Miss Wing was teacher and leader of a noted class of young men in the Sunday School of that church, "Class D," while at the same time Miss Content Patterson was teacher and leader of an equally noted class of young women, "Class C." Sunday services in the hospital were conducted by the different ministers, and as there was no Mrs. Clement Wall to arrange for chapel soloists, as we have today, the music was furnished by the young people of these two classes under the leadership of Miss Patterson. The president of the Board of Managers expresses indebtedness to the young men of "Class D" for the "patient and careful service rendered every Sabbath in taking those who were unable to help themselves to and from the chapel." On Sundays on which there was no ministerial service, Miss Wing conducted in the chapel a "painsstaking and interesting Bible study," which, says the president, "continues to delight and instruct the patients." But before Miss Wing had become so great an influence in the hospital, Content Patterson had become an adjunct to the Devotional Committee. Her inspiring presence brought comfort to many, and more and more was she in demand. Dr. Stehman had for some time felt the need of greater spiritual ministration to the patients, so he made a proposition to the Board of Managers that Miss Patterson should be regularly engaged for such

service, saying he knew a gentleman who would be willing to pay her \$50.00 a month. The proposition was accepted and Content Patterson became the Hospital Missionary, and it was not known until Dr. Stehman had resigned his position and gone to California, and then only to a few close friends, that he was the "gentleman" who furnished the money. Miss Patterson gave her entire time to the work. Classes for children were held in the chapel and none could doubt her lasting influence who watched her bright and happy face, her attractive personality, and listened to her teaching. Devotional services were held every afternoon in the wards unless serious illness necessitated quiet. Miss Patterson was a skilled musician, expecting to devote her life to music, but conditions caused her to reconsider, and consecration to the spiritual needs of humanity resulted. None was more fitted than she for the place she filled. But the time came when a change of method for the religious life of the hospital was considered wise and Content Patterson's relations ceased.

On the death of Mrs. Barker, June, 1899, the Visiting and Devotional Committees were united, with Miss Wing as chairman for four years. Other chairmen have been Mrs. T. D. Wallace, wife of the pastor of the Eighth Church, one year; then our Miss White, always ready to do the thing required, for four years; Mrs. Frederick Selden, wife of the pastor of the Ravenswood Church, one year; Mrs. Janet Small, six years; and would anyone suspect our modest Mrs. Lincoln of making afternoon appointments with a man to play games of some sort? Yet, I have positive proof that such appointments were made by her during her many years of service in this capacity, and let it be said to her credit that the appointments were kept though they were often both inconvenient and uninteresting. Mrs. A. A. Lincoln's recent resignation as Chairman of the Visiting Committee, because of absence from the city, is a distinct loss to the hospital in the opinion, not only of her committee and the Woman's Board, but of the superintendent of the hospital voicing the comment of the patients.

And let me express my personal obligation to Mrs. Small and Mrs. Lincoln for a service given by them that has never fallen to the lot of any previous chairman, that of arranging with the wives of the pastors of the different churches for the conducting of the brief devotional service at the beginning of our meetings, and also let me thank the ladies who have given

such service, bringing to us an inspiring thought and helpful prayer.

And what shall we say of Mrs. Janet Small, who, like the "Lady with the Lamp," scattered her blessings as she walked through the wards. And shall we ever forget her benedictions, as at the close of the meeting she stood before us with her radiant face, dismissing us with the prayerful thought found in the poems always at her command? We greet her as the Honorary Chairman of the Committee.

We have traced the history of Visiting, Entertainment, Library and Devotional Committees and now we approach one considered so important from the first as not to be left to impulsive generosity, but regularly arranged for, and working much as the same committee works now. With twelve churches represented, originally ten members formed the Delicacies Committee, with Mrs. J. C. Peasley of the Fourth Church as Chairman. The second year finds Mrs. J. P. Ross Chairman, a position held by her for six years when ill health compelled cessation from active work, and Mrs. Robert Owens took the chairmanship, keeping it for nine years and then resigning to take the chairmanship of the Furnishing Committee. Then appears a name, a face and a voice with which we have been familiar for twenty years, for it was in 1900 that Mrs. Charles A. Reed relieved Mrs. Owens of the duty. While money records were accurately kept, even to the credit of the churches responding, unfortunately the custom prevailed of placing all gifts of delicacies under the heading of "Miscellaneous Donations," and while a report was given each month with proper credit, no itemized annual report appears in the records until Mrs. Reed's time. The money contributions during that period of seventeen years were most generous, amounting to \$4,478.00, comparing well with the money contributions of the last nineteen years, which amount to \$11,126.00, making a total of \$15,604.00. The money, as we know, is used for the purchase of fresh fruit. And would there were eyesight, time and patience to itemize the great list of "Miscellaneous Donations" through those seventeen years, donations bringing comfort to the hospital, but sometimes telling of bereavement in the home, a child's bed, high chair and rocking horse and bundle of clothing. And as for delicacies, surely there was no sugar shortage, for not only is sugar itself sent, but enormous quantities of jellies, jams and fruit juices, particularly raspberry shrub and spelled by the printer in one

instance, capital Schrub. But we can only give definitely the number of glasses of jelly received under the guiding hand of Mrs. Reed. Even then you will be astonished when I give you the number, 40,536 glasses, and if you in imagination will add the probable number for the seventeen years previous, a possible one-third, you will have an idea of the proportions of this work.

But fashions seem to change in delicacies as well as in other things, and the days of "shrub" have disappeared and grape juice is now the style, and if all that has been sent to the hospital in recent years were to meet the fate of a certain commodity at Zion City recently, a plumber would be needed to clear the sewers. Nearly 4,000 quarts, and we're asked for more! What a thirst! And occasionally we note a contribution that shows the hospital was thought not to have gone dry.

The work of the Furnishing Committee has been briefly alluded to, and now let us consider it more thoroughly. Faced with this colossal enterprise, is it any wonder this pioneer board considered it the most important committee? Carefully was its chairman chosen and results proved that the choice of Mrs. J. W. Griswold of the First Church was most fortunate. A woman of forceful personality, of clear understanding of the problems to be solved, she had no hesitancy in declining to accede to what seemed to her an unwarranted expenditure of money. But she and her band of willing, helpful workers were often sore pressed, for from the beginning it had been an ironclad rule that not a purchase was to be made without the cash on hand to meet the bill. Associate memberships were not yielding as much as hoped for, so Mrs. A. W. Green of the First Church received a sincere and hearty vote of thanks in 1894 for the gift of \$636.00, the proceeds of a concert on March 9th by the New York Philharmonic Society. This may seem small compared to our next attempt, but it was large for the time and was an appetizer for the greater things to follow. For it was the next year, 1895, that the hospital received unusual notoriety and the Ladies' Aid unusual help through the great War Concert given January 28th, the inspiration of Mrs. W. J. Chalmers. Quoting from Mrs. Hibbard's report, we learn that "the services of distinguished artists and musical societies were secured, and the patriotic character of the occasion was carried out by the presence of soldiers in camp, tableaux and the singing of war songs"; while Rev. John L. Withrow, D.D., president of the Board of Managers, characterized it as an event in the history of the hospital,

"awakening general interest in its behalf." The net receipts were \$5,614.00, of which the Ladies' Aid received one-third, or \$1,871.00. One of the features of that occasion was the presence of a large body of Highland Park cadets, under the watchful eye of Mrs. H. P. Davidson, a long time Board member. Now far advanced in years and no longer a resident of our suburb, she has become an Honorary Member and shows her continued interest by an annual contribution to the Pledge Fund.

And need I say there was great rejoicing over the success of this concert? Physical exhaustion was a secondary matter when financial success was so great. Particularly did I rejoice, for that year was my first as Chairman of the Furnishing Committee.

Mrs. Griswold had left us in the spring, tired but with no thought of serious complications, and when word came to us of her death in her summer home, we were wholly unprepared. For eleven years we had depended upon her. Her judgment was unfailing and never questioned, and now suddenly with the winter buying on hand, to have her gone we hardly knew how to meet the situation. It was at Mrs. Marquis' solicitation and with the promise of our most efficient matron, Miss Riedle's help, that I was persuaded to take the position, but I fear had I known the still greater blow to the Society in store before the year should end, I could not have been persuaded. We were just getting our balance and were filled with enthusiasm at the success of our first great financial effort when the second tragedy occurred in the death of our beloved president. She was with us at the March meeting, though half sick with a hard cold, and we were not surprised to learn it had taken a serious turn, but trusting to her great vigor, her unusually strong vitality, we were not unduly concerned. But suddenly, on March 12th, 1895, the word was passed around that she was gone. Then truly were we bereft. She had given herself wholly to the work for eleven years, at a time when it required faith, courage and steadfastness of purpose. As the work grew, she developed and proved herself mistress of the situation, fully fitted for her office.

The annual meeting was the first Monday in April, and naturally the choice of one to fill the vacant chair was Mrs. Octavius S. Newell, daughter of Daniel A. Jones, second vice-president of the Society, and now our junior Honorary President. So it was under Mrs. Newell's administration the second great concert was given. The \$1,800.00, the Ladies' Aid share

of the War Concert receipts, seemed large, but the furnishing bill for that same year was \$1,900.00. And evidently the entire expense of the hospital had been large, for the spring of 1896 found both Boards scraping the bottom of the barrel, and again did Mrs. Chalmers come to the rescue, and this time the proposition was so daring as to make us fairly gasp. But for Mrs. Chalmers to propose was, and is, to achieve. At her own expense she went to New York, remaining until she had completed her galaxy of operatic stars, and the famous Melba concert was the result. It was the first attempt in Chicago to present such an array of celebrities in concert. The expense was enormous, but that was no drawback in the producer's mind. There was an easy solution, the receipts from the sale of boxes must meet all expense, and they did, leaving the sale of tickets for profit. It was a capacity house. The president of the Board writing said it was "gratifying to know that the gross receipts, showing the enthusiasm of the friends of the hospital, exceeded that of any other concert held in the Auditorium." The net receipts were \$6,513.00. Again was the one-third division made and the Ladies' Aid received \$2,171.00.

There was a balance on the credit side that year of nearly \$4,000.00, and feeling in affluent circumstances the Ladies' Aid made no appeal for help. But not so the Board of Managers, for we read that Mrs. Chalmers, preferring not to arrange for another concert that year, proposed to be one of ten to give \$500.00, no subscription to be binding unless the entire amount was raised, and in an incredibly short time the amount was more than raised, and one-third given to the Ladies' Aid.

But the year 1898 found us in the condition of the man who spends all his pay between Saturday night and Monday morning, and once again did our benefactress help us to swim. The concert of January 17th, the most brilliant of the three, with Ysaye and Plancon as the central figures, yielded \$8,801.00, one-third of which gave the Ladies' Aid nearly \$3,000.00 (\$2,933.85).

But meantime there had been a change in the presidential office. After two years of able and judicious leadership, Mrs. Newell in 1897 decided on an extended trip abroad. No one could combat her decision, and regretfully the chair was declared vacant, and Mrs. C. D. Hamill, daughter-in-law of Dr. Robert Hamill, First Vice-President of the first Board of Managers, became the President, and under her jurisdiction was the third concert given.

The year 1899 found us still clamoring for the flesh pots as found in concert proceeds, and though Mrs. Chalmers had deserted us, she left behind a number of workers trained in her tactics, who somewhat timorously consented to make the effort, with Nordica the center of attraction. President D. K. Pearsons reporting on it says: "Though up to its usual standard of high-class artistic merit, it did not net the hospital as much as the previous year," then extends the thanks of the Board of Managers to Mrs. Hamill and her assistants. The sum realized was \$6,148.00.

The collections of Hospital Sunday not being so generous as expected, it was suggested to the Ladies' Aid in 1902 that it give up entertainments and unite with the Board of Managers in pushing the Easter collection, the bait being one-third of the proceeds. But in six years the total amounted to only \$14,700.00. The arrangement was not considered a success. Perhaps the Board of Managers was tired of dividing the proceeds, but whatever the reason, the powers that were and be consenting, in 1908 we took a fresh start for ourselves and the concert of November 4th was the result. This was known as the Fremstad Concert in connection with the Musical Art Society and the Thomas Orchestra, which had assisted in all the concerts. The Auditorium was unobtainable and the concert had to be given in Orchestra Hall, which meant smaller receipts, but we were the richer by \$4,140.00, the whole of which we kept. This made a total from the five concerts of \$31,216.00—\$13,131.00 of which belonged to the Woman's Board, and was spent on furnishings. In fact, the long history of the Furnishing Committee shows that the Ladies' Aid, or the Woman's Board, as it is now known, has spent in round numbers over \$100,000 in furnishings for the hospital.

It would be interesting to note even the approximate number of sheets, pillow cases, towels and the like that have been purchased, but unfortunately records for many years were not kept in a way to make this possible. The favorite method seems to have been sheets, so much, not so many.

The concert of 1908 proved to be the last effort of our president. Already weakened by an incurable disease, she was never again equal to any great enterprise. After twelve years of presidential service she died April 10th, 1909, shortly after her election as Honorary President. Previous to Mrs. Hamill but one other had ever held this exalted position, Mrs. Daniel A. Jones,

from the year 1897 to the year of her death, February 10th, 1905, and to her and the other heirs of the Jones estate are we indebted for this chapel wherein we meet each month. No one rejoiced more than Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Newell when, this building completed, we were able to express to the management of the Palmer House our appreciation of their courtesy for the use of "Parlor O" for the three first years of our existence and move permanently to this room so fitted to our needs.

Like all presidents, Mrs. Hamill had a vision, but one not to be realized. The Board of Managers was as anxious as she there should be a maternity building. Mrs. McCormick's interest aroused, she pledged \$40,000, provided an equal sum was obtained. President Pearsons in one of his reports states assuredly that "the Maternity Building will now be forthcoming, as the Ladies' Aid has undertaken it." But the building did not materialize. There never seemed to be a fitting opportunity to start out to raise the money. The Board's share of concert proceeds was always needed for immediate use. Four hundred dollars in some way was obtained and for years appeared on our books as credited to the Maternity fund. Finally, in 1913, it was transferred to one of the endowment funds, and the thought of a maternity building vanished.

But Mrs. Hamill had more than one great interest in her hospital work. Though at the start the hospital had cared for its own sick and later had the arrangement with the Illinois Training School, the day came when the work at Cook County Hospital had so increased, as well as the work in our own hospital, it was impossible for the Illinois Training School to give satisfactory service, and the time of establishing our own Training School could no longer be deferred. It had long been desired, but the added financial burden had caused delay. The \$40,000 necessary for the provision of a suitable home for the nurses was secured, and two houses at the northwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Congress Street were bought. To start this important work the hospital was most fortunate in securing the services of Miss M. Helena McMillan as Principal. Miss McMillan, a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, brought with her five years of experience at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and two years' experience in the hospital at Kingston, Ontario, and after sixteen years with us we are abundantly able to confirm the judgment of the Board of Managers in their choice.

Mrs. Hamill early concerned herself with the development of this school, establishing a committee in the Ladies' Aid, of which she was the chairman, with Mrs. Joseph Matteson as an enthusiastic assistant. Together they arranged the graduating exercises, and Mrs. Hamill with gracious dignity presented the school pin. The new building, the Sprague Home for Nurses, so long needed, was not erected until 1913, and then, through the generosity of the friends of Mr. O. S. A. Sprague, who wished to do him honor, their gift of \$100,000 was the nucleus which made the building possible. Later the remaining \$250,000 was contributed by the estate of Mr. Albert A. Sprague, the mortgage of \$110,000 being lifted by the bequest of Mrs. A. A. Sprague, who died in 1915. Thus stands this beautiful and satisfactory building, a memorial to the two brothers, as the tablets at the entrance tell us. Then as we enter, on either side of the elevator are seen the tablets to the memory of the two women who gave so much of themselves for others, Mrs. Hamill and Mrs. Matteson, who died in 1908.

And that their names might be perpetuated on our records in connection with the Training School, two of our Missionary Scholarships bear their names, the third scholarship that of Rose B. Mason, constituting a memorial to one whom we loved as our co-worker for many years.

Two interests in public life had Mrs. Hamill, this hospital and the Needle Work Guild of America, of which she was the National President; and through her position and through the interest of other members of our Board, generous gifts from the Chicago and Oak Park Chapters have come to us year after year.

Neither of the two women who first showed such interest in the nurses lived to see the new home, but their deeds inspired others to like service. The Training School Committee continues with Miss Helen V. Drake as chairman. Her supervision over the needs of the student body makes possible the addition of many a comfort and luxury not otherwise obtainable. To Mrs. Holmes Forsyth is delegated the care of the missionary students; to Mrs. Carl Pfanziehl the Y. W. C. A. League, while the other members of the committee, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, Mrs. William Derby and Mrs. Sidney Starbuck, give valuable aid.

The first public appearance of the Florence Nightingale Chorus, organized October, 1919, in the Presbyterian Training School for Nurses, and numbering seventy-five voices, will be tomorrow, January 6th, 1920, in the Third Presbyterian Church,

under the Civic Music Association of the City of Chicago. We are told this Chorus is unique, being the first of its kind in the United States. What more suitable name could have been chosen than to name it for one who through her deeds brought joy, comfort and surcease from sorrow to many a weary soul?

A principal with national renown, its comfortable home, its high standard, its eight-hour schedule maintained from the first, its homey atmosphere, under the watchful eye of Miss Russell, the house mother, and Miss Alyward, who provides the fuel for strenuous activity; its freedom of action within proper limits, the standing of its graduates, our school has acquired a national reputation. Yet more remains to be done. Other scholarships should be founded for postgraduate work fitting for special forms of public health service, and, above all, an endowment fund should be started that not only the goal already reached shall be maintained, but that provision be made to meet future demands as they are presented.

The pressing need of an enlarged home for nurses was augmented by the building of the Private Pavilion in 1908, the income from which it was believed "would be sufficient to assist materially in carrying on the free work" of the hospital. This addition increased the number of beds to 275, meaning a larger student body than could be comfortably cared for in the old home.

The Pavilion was dedicated November 29th, 1908, Rev. Martin D. Hardin, D.D., pastor of the Third Church, and Rev. John A. Morison, D. D., pastor of the First Church, in charge of the devotional service, Mr. A. M. Day and Dr. Frank Billings delivering the addresses. It cost about \$350,000, including the furnishings. This had meant busy times for the women; the selection of furnishings, not only bed and table linen, but furniture, glass, china and silver—Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, chairman of the committee. And there again have we tender memories of Mrs. Matteson, whose special duty was the recommendation of the china, glass and silver. Many were the parleys over plain, decorated or monogram china—an important P. H. which did not stand for post haste in breakage, but for Presbyterian Hospital—and her firm stand in regard to the individual silver tea services, for which the Board of Managers did not feel quite willing to pay. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Matteson herself raised the money, principally from friends in the Second Church.

And as for flat silver, could we have thought it possible that

the time of buying flat silver, especially spoons, was soon to become a thing of the past, through the collecting of Kirk's soap wrappers? Seventy dozen of teaspoons and 17 dozen dessert spoons have been added to our possessions in that way since 1915, when the plan was started.

The tearing down of the original Ross-Hamill Building and the erection and furnishing of the Jane Murdoch Memorial, at a cost of about \$175,000, the gift of Mr. Thomas Murdoch, dedicated June 9th, 1912, the dedicatory address given by Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., entailed no extra effort on the part of the Woman's Board, so called since 1908, as all expense in connection with this building for women and children is met by endowment. But it is in the Children's Wards of this building we conduct kindergarten work and bedside instruction. Recently either the age of the children or their disability has prevented such instruction, but a couple of years ago, under Miss Katherine Covert, it gave an added prominence to the hospital.

And now I must ask you to bear with me while I sketch as briefly as possible events of the last eleven years, that did not lend themselves easily to a blending of the whole. In 1909 there enters upon the scene a new president, the writer of this history. But one promise did she exact before accepting the position, that the burden of no large entertainment fall upon her. With concerts or other entertainments set aside, and no longer sharing in the Easter collection, some new plan must be devised for raising money, and so came into existence the Pledge Fund in 1910, with Mrs. A. B. Dick as its first chairman.

An early demise was the prophesy for this child of the Board. Many boards had given birth to such a child, quoth the croakers, only to see it wax feeble and quickly die. But the first birthday showed a progeny of vigor with every promise of continued existence with good mothering, and now as the tenth birthday approaches, so well established is its hold on life that not only may maturity be assuredly expected but a hale old age.

The organization of this committee under Mrs. Dick and her helpers was thorough, as the first year's report shows. Eighty-nine members of the board had given \$3,153.00, to which was added \$600.00, a special gift from Dr. John Timothy Stone's Bible Class, making a total of \$3,753.00—nearly as much as was obtained from the last concert. Mrs. Dick retained the chairmanship for five years, having as vice-chairman Mrs. F. W. Leach and Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy. Then the chairmanship passed

on to Mrs. Edward Blair. It would have been a joy to Mrs. Blair to continue the service, but we know the frail body was not equal to the active brain and willing spirit, and again did we mourn the untimely ending of the life of a faithful, devoted worker. No tablet appears to her memory, but the piano which makes possible so many happy hours in this room is her memorial.

On the resignation of Mrs. Blair as chairman, who had called to her assistance Mrs. Robt. McCormick as vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles Bartlett was persuaded to become *the* committee, for with little or no help she has carried on the work for three years. But with a competent committee now arranged, consisting of Mrs. F. W. Leach, Mrs. F. S. Smith, Mrs. H. J. Reynolds and Mrs. Howard Agnew Johnston, it is sincerely hoped next year will entail not less personal service on the part of the chairman, but a larger result.

Through this fund \$35,476.00 has been added to the treasury of the Woman's Board. The reason for the dissolution of the original Pledge Fund Committee will be understood in telling of the organization of the New Contributors' Fund founded by Ruby McCormick Blair in 1916. The Pledge Fund is Presbyterian, collected from the "elect," those "pre-destined" and "fore-ordained," and the committee working under Mrs. Blair, with Mrs. W. B. Martin as vice-chairman, believed it possible to establish a non-elect fund from those fore-ordained to "work out their own salvation," even as we contribute to their charities if sufficiently urged, or when opportunity offers. The list approached is enormous and needs a large and strong committee with perfect understanding of their duties, which it has in the members formerly working on the Pledge Fund, Mrs. William Derby, Jr., Mrs. A. B. Dick, Mrs. Robert Hotz, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy, Mrs. James Simpson and Miss Clara King, with Mrs. W. B. Martin chairman. Only in existence four years, it has already added \$6,500.00 to our resources. Constantly growing, what may we not expect of it in the future?

It would seem that with our large income we might be doing wonderful things in a furnishing way, the account of which, as you have noticed, runs like a refrain throughout this history. Perhaps we might keep the entire plant equipped, but not so. Many factors enter, all of which have their place, but one at least seems essentially the work of a Woman's Board. Social Service in this hospital made its initial bow at the time of the

induction of the new president. A member of the Board, Mrs. Truman W. Brophy, brought us an account of its wonderful value in the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr. Richard Cabot. She so impressed us that we took up the matter with our Superintendent, and then learned that in a quiet way he had already been doing it; getting in touch with other organized charities, and helping as far as conditions permitted to ease the dismissal from the hospital of patients no longer needing its care, yet not entirely convalescent, with no place to go and needing further advice and assistance. By vote Social Service was established, and modesty never prevents us making it known we were the first hospital in the city to take this step, and that it is entirely supported by the Woman's Board. A few years later we learned that a member of this board, Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, had made provision for such cases and had left a bequest of \$10,000 to provide further care for patients leaving the hospital who stood in need of it. This bequest was in the hands of the Board of Managers, and upon our assuming this phase of hospital work, the interest of \$400.00 annually was at once turned over to us. And we needed it. The expense naturally increases as the work develops. Starting with Mrs. John Balcom Shaw as chairman of the committee, with Miss Ellen Persons worker, who gave it conscientious, untiring labor, it passed into the hands of Mrs. Olive Hazlitt, worker for one year, and is now, where we hope it will stay for many years, under the wise guidance of Miss Jessie Breeze, Director of the Department. For it has grown into a regular department of hospital work and, from one paid worker, now has three, and, in addition, for both assistance and training, has our own pupil nurses and students from the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Not considered because of great expense to us, for salaries are paid by the Board of Managers, but because it was installed two years ago at our intercession, and because it shows that in this respect, as in all others, our hospital demonstrates its right to be classed in the front rank in hospital service to the public, we mention our latest department, that of Occupation Therapy, which under the direction of Miss Winifred Brainard is meeting all expectancy. The Woman's Board shares in the expense of the department by an appropriation for supplies when necessary. Hence a committee was established with Mrs. Hamilton McCormick as Chairman, and Mrs. W. B. ReQua as Treasurer. The fund over which Mrs. ReQua stands guard is unusual, as it

comes from patients who while in the hospital have become interested in the workshop, and going out leave or send back a contribution for this work. The receipts are not large but are constantly growing and we are sure the future will demonstrate the value of the plan. This fund was originally established as an adjunct to Social Service under the chairmanship of Mrs. John B. Lord and met with more or less gratifying success. But the results of Social Service are not visible as those of Occupation Therapy. The attractive workshop, the interest of the patient at work are in evidence every day, while Social Service is in a way more abstract, and at Mrs. Lord's suggestion when resigning her chairmanship because of absence from the city it was agreed to transfer the fund.

Then, too, with the arrival of the new executive, appeared the first issue of the Bulletin, an enterprise assumed at the suggestion of the Superintendent, who showed the value of a periodical setting forth the accomplishments of the hospital considered as a whole, the work of the Woman's Board having its due share of prominence. The Editor, Mrs. James B. Herrick, thinks that sometimes it has nearly a full share, as the activities of this board are so great they need much space for spreading them abroad. Mr. Bacon's plea was that this periodical become a part of the woman's work, and accordingly, a committee was established with Mrs. H. H. Belfield as chairman. Mrs. Belfield was chosen for her own ability and also because she could call to her assistance the valuable advice of her husband, Dean H. H. Belfield, for whom one of the buildings at Chicago University is named. The first issue appeared October, 1909, and contained statistically the information of the founding of the hospital. Later Dean and Mrs. Belfield going abroad, Mrs. James W. Janney was editor for a year. It then passed, April, 1912, into Mrs. Herrick's hands, where we hope it has found its permanent abiding place. This quarterly was never intended as a money venture. The hope was that it might become self-supporting, but so valuable is it as history that if its expense to the Board were doubled, it would be worth its cost to future historians.

And again we pick up our refrain of Furnishings, spelled with a capital this time, for never has it lost its importance, though with money spread through so many channels it might seem otherwise. In order to meet these many appeals and yet do our full share in this our great responsibility, the first in

point of time, a change in method was deemed advisable. The year 1911 found us still buying many kinds of necessities for the hospital, with the committee subdivided, each division having its own buyer, as: dry goods, Mrs. G. R. Nichols, Mrs. L. J. Lamson, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, Mrs. Robert Stuart; silver, Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy, Miss Virginia Dunham; kitchen utensils, Mrs. W. P. Dunn, Mrs. C. G. Basey. That year it was decided our money would be of more value confined to the purchase of one department of furnishing, and that of dry goods was chosen, with Mrs. Henry M. Curtis chairman of the committee, Mrs. George R. Nichols and Mrs. Lamson-Johnston, vice-chairmen, and a certain sum definitely appropriated for that purpose, for with the instituting of the Pledge System the method of appropriating funds for our various obligations was installed. The money obtained through the Pledge and Linen funds is not used the year in which it is collected, but is held over as the basis for the coming year's work. To this amount is added that collected through Associate Memberships and Active Dues. So, having our cloth on hand, we can cut our garment accordingly.

For with minds ever on the alert for suggestions, we noted the linen collections of other organizations and our own linen collection followed. But poor Linen Committee. It had a hard time both getting named and getting placed. The first thought was Easter. Being told that in the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love, we hoped to turn all hearts within our range to thoughts of love for this hospital, but, alas, after one trial we found it was likely to interfere with Hospital Sunday, so it quietly folded its tent and stole away. But where should it pitch its tent permanently? Surely it would be considered an intrusion at Christmas, and nothing was left but the 4th of July and Thanksgiving. So the latter was chosen as the time best calculated to get the most money and largest collection of linen. Mrs. Henry C. Hackney has been its chairman from the start in 1910, accepting all rebuffs with a smile, and now, with Mrs. Thomas Lyon as vice-chairman, and a splendid, active committee, is anticipating even greater results than have already crowned her efforts. In nine years this committee has added \$7,249.00 to the furnishing appropriation, while the money value of the linen contributed is estimated at over \$1,000. The banner churches have always been the Fourth and the Highland Park.

With a desire to give generous consideration to all calls

upon us, we were impressed with the thought that each year we should like to place a certain sum where its value would be permanent, and gladly joined with the Nurses' Alumnae Association in giving \$5,000.00 toward the Mary Byrne Memorial Room, and again in giving \$5,500.00 toward the Ministers' and Missionaries' Room, and no request could appeal to us more than the latest, the joining with the nurses' student body in the creating of a fund to be known as the Gladys Foster Memorial in memory of the second nurse to die while in training in our school, this fund to be used for the support of a special nurse for ward duty. One such nurse, known as the Helen B. North nurse, is already supported by an endowment of \$20,000, given by Miss North, but several more are needed. Could we have entered into a more worthy project? This fund has been begun on our books and it is hoped it will appeal to many who from time to time will make individual contributions to it. Unless this is done, it will take a long time to raise so large an endowment, and not until the full amount is raised can full time service be available.

Mrs. Janney, secretary, in the report of 1892 says: "The first organized charitable work done by women in the United States was begun in Philadelphia in 1795 by a prominent and influential Quakeress of that city, who established a charity school for girls and a relief society which is still in operation there;" and we who constitute the membership of this Board are a "portion of the rich fruitage of that seed." And what have we accomplished that gives us a claim to call ourselves a worthy successor of this first organization for the "amelioration of human suffering?"

To the work of the committees who come in direct contact with patients, on which no money value can be placed, we have paid our tribute, but to those whose function is the raising of the money whereby this work of mercy has been carried on, the results in dollars and cents cannot but be gratifying. The total of each committee's collection has been mentioned in connection with its own work, and now when we state that the records show a grand total of \$369,536.40 collected in the thirty-five years, we feel we have not worked in vain. Of that amount \$174,257.01 has been collected in the last eleven years.

A consideration of lean and fat years is interesting; the leanest, that of 1886, of \$3,079.00, raised by a small organization unused to asking for money and seeking from people unused to

giving as we give today ; the largest year that of 1916, \$29,318.00, but the endowing of the Emma McCormick Smith Room swelled those receipts by \$10,000, and a payment by the Board of the Northwest on the Ministers' and Missionaries' Room added another \$1,500.00. But even so, the collection of 1916 minus these special gifts (\$11,500.00) makes \$18,318.00, the largest in the history of the Board.

Would there were time to comment on the particular values of all who have rendered both conspicuous and inconspicuous service ; of the secretaries from the time of Mrs. Hibbard ; Rachael A. Doane, one year ; Mrs. J. E. Downs, five years ; Mrs. H. S. Pyles, one year ; Mrs. Lincoln Coy, two years ; Elizabeth Gates Ross, whom we recognize as the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Ross, seven years ; Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, two years ; and Mrs. C. Frederick Childs, daughter of Mrs. Newell, four years.

A future historian may have much to recount of the brave deeds of the corresponding secretary, but for me there is only to express my appreciation of the safety of our reputation as expressed in the letters sent out by the only incumbent of the office, created in 1916, Mrs. Frank Penfield.

Our treasurers have been marvels of accuracy from the days of Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Vrendenburgh and Mrs. Henry M. Curtis. Mrs. William Hill for six years held us to account, followed by Mrs. D. A. K. Steele for two years. Back to her post came Mrs. Hill for another two years ; then are we introduced to our Rose B. Mason in the guise of custodian of funds, who in turn brings to us Elizabeth H. Black ; and in them we have our David and Jonathan, it making no difference to us in the nine years of their service which one kept the records. With hands ever open to receive contributions, Maria W. Little for five years accepted our excuses for blunders as though they were a delight to her. Leaving the city permanently, Miss Little passed on her work to her assistant, Mrs. William Coffeen, under whose care, with her assistant, Mrs. W. R. Tucker, the work went smoothly on till Mrs. Coffeen, because of indefinite absence, regretfully, so she says, as she enjoyed working with us, gave place to another, November, 1919, Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Reed.

And have you noted the daughters mentioned, the second generation that has come into prominence ?

On the Board of Managers one charter member still stands faithfully at the post of duty, Mr. William Douglass, the first

and only secretary the Board has ever had. Four of the second generation appear there guiding the future of the hospital: Mr. Ernest Hamill, son of Dr. Robert Hamill; Mr. John B. Drake, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, the father a charter member of the Board of Managers, and the mother a charter member of the Woman's Board; Mr. F. H. Rawson, son of Mr. S. W. Rawson, who for many years gave the Thanksgiving dinner to the hospital, the son, Mr. F. H. Rawson, furnishing tickets for the nurses during the years of the concerts—their appearance in a body, in uniform, seated in the center of the parquet, being one of the features of the occasions; and Mr. Solomon A. Smith, son of Mr. Byron L. Smith.

There, too, a third generation is found in Mr. Charles Hamill, now vice-president of the Board, a grandson of Dr. Robert Hamill, and son of our president, Mrs. Charles H. Hamill.

On our Woman's Board as charter members we still have our Senior Honorary President, Mrs. McCormick; in active membership, Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, then of the Sixth, and now, because of union of the two churches, of the First Church; Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, then and now of the Hyde Park Church; and the writer of this sketch, Mrs. David W. Graham, then and now of the Third Church.

Of a second generation we present: Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Metz (Honorary member), and Mrs. Lila Ross Haskel, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Ross; Mrs. Edith Newell Childs, granddaughter of Mr. Daniel A. Jones, and daughter of Mrs. Octavius S. Newell, our junior Honorary President; Miss Helen V. Drake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake; Mrs. Mary Hibbard Schauffler, daughter of Mrs. Homer N. Hibbard; Miss Wilomene T. White, daughter of Mrs. W. R. White; Mrs. Mary Maltman Bass and Miss Elizabeth Maltman, daughters of Mrs. A. S. Maltman, and Mrs. James Maltman, daughter-in-law; Mrs. Elizabeth Douglass Shorey, daughter of Mr. William Douglass; Mrs. Henrietta Robinson McMahon, daughter of Mrs. George L. Robinson, whose duty on the Board was the care of McCormick Theological students from the time of membership to her death, March, 1918—a duty passed on to Mrs. Cleland B. McAfee; Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Reed; Miss Isabel Leach, daughter of Mrs. Ferry W. Leach; Mrs. May Wells Noyes, daughter of Mrs. T. E. Wells; Mrs. Carl Pfanziehl and Mrs. Ezra J. Warner, whose husbands' mothers were active and useful members of this Board; and to represent

a third generation, or shall we say a fourth, we have Mrs. Anita Aldrich Dunlap Smith, great granddaughter of Mr. Daniel A. Jones, and granddaughter of Mrs. Octavius S. Newell.

Of the original attending men of the medical staff of seventeen members, death has claimed eleven: Drs. Lyman Ware, Joseph P. Ross, Henry M. Lyman, Moses Gunn, Charles L. Parkes, E. L. Holmes, DeLaskie Miller, J. Suydam Knox, James Nevins Hyde, James H. Etheridge, Henry P. Merriam. Of the original staff only one still walks the corridors of the hospital, Dr. David W. Graham.

There is no second generation on the present medical staff, which is represented on the Woman's Board by: (mentioned from date of membership) Mrs. Bertram M. Linnell, Mrs. James B. Herrick, Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy, Mrs. Carey Culbertson, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, Mrs. Edward M. Miller.

Each president has scheduled some noteworthy event—none greater than the first: Mrs. Marquis, the organizing and stabilizing of this great work and the War Concert; Mrs. Newell, the Melba Concert and the endowment of the Helen Marquis Memorial room, dedicated March 12th, 1896; Mrs. Hamill, the four great concerts and the establishing of our own Training School for Nurses. And could anyone in our peace-loving country have dreamed that the great event of my time of leadership would plunge the world into mourning and despair? The history of how, under the direction of Mrs. Robert S. Hotz, we organized our Red Cross work in connection with the Illinois Training School as soon as we learned that we were a part of Unit 13 is so vivid in our memory I need only mention it because historically it must be recorded. Nor need I do more than speak of Mrs. Hotz' support of a Red Cross Maternity bed for two years; of her untiring efforts in behalf of the Unit for its full equipment of everything pertaining to comfort or pleasure possible to carry; of the farewell to the Unit in the Elizabethan Room of the Congress Hotel, Sunday, January 13th, 1918, when the city streets were tunnels of snow, Dr. W. C. Covert in charge of the gathering; of the presentation of the beautiful standard of colors, the gift of Mrs. Hotz, and of the Red Cross flag, the gift of the Presbyterian Training School Alumnæ Association; and of the leaving of the men of the Unit that night for Fort McPherson, Georgia. All details of this momentous occasion are recorded in the Bulletin of January, 1918. And we note later the going of the 60 nurses of the Unit to Lakewood, New Jer-

sey, the afternoon of April 3rd, and finally the departure of the Chaplain of the hospital, Rev. E. N. Ware, D.D., as Chaplain of the Unit.

Except for a very few months in its early history, when Rev. J. H. Trowbridge held the position just prior to his death, the duty of Chaplain's service in the hospital was performed by the assistant pastor of the Third Church, until that church no longer had an assistant. Then Dr. Ware was appointed Chaplain, followed on his going overseas by the present Chaplain, Rev. Edward H. Curtis, D.D., Pastor Emeritus of Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church.

In its start the prediction was made "that in a few years the Presbyterian Hospital would be an honor not only to our city but to the Presbyterian and other religious denominations of the entire Northwest." Has it fulfilled the prediction? Draw your own conclusion. In September, 1884, a little hospital of forty-five beds, one interne, a house staff of two, eight nurses and a few employees. In January, 1920, an institution of 437 beds since the enlargement of the Jones Memorial three years ago, a house staff of 30, 230 pupil nurses and 29 head nurses, with 255 employees in the hospital building and 40 in the Nurses' Home, a total of 295 employees, caring for approximately 10,000 patients annually and having cared since its establishment for 131,173 patients, of which a generous fourth have been entirely free.

And our record shows that *we* have had a share in establishing the honor of this hospital, and so have a claim as a worthy successor of that first organized charitable work. And we also know that our success and usefulness are due to our unity of purpose and action. Created for business, we have adhered to the original purpose.

Naturally, warm friendships have been formed, but only once has an attempt been made to broaden acquaintanceship in a social way, and then in a simple manner under the inspiration of Mrs. R. A. Childs of Hinsdale, who hoped to accomplish two purposes by having the monthly meetings all-day sessions, the mornings devoted to reports as usual, and the afternoons to sewing for the hospital and social intercourse. But the plan made more work for the matron than paid, and it showed conclusively that a board so large as ours, over two hundred members, and so widely scattered, had better be for business only, and on Mrs. Child's death in 1912 the committee was discontinued.





MRS. PERKINS B. BASS

The harmony within ourselves reaches out to every department of the hospital. Our relations with our superior body, the Board of Managers, as represented by its president for fourteen years, Mr. Albert M. Day, are most harmonious. For such unselfish service as is given by Mr. Day we have profound admiration and respect, and in the report of 1916 Mr. Day voices his opinion of the work of this Board: "In *all* ways an able assistant to the Board of Managers, in *many* ways undertaking and accomplishing work that Board could not do, the Woman's Auxiliary Board is constantly developing in efficiency and importance."

Our Superintendent of twenty years, Mr. Asa Bacon, is our friend, never too burdened or too weary to advise, always ready to listen to reasonable criticism—for we bear ever in mind that the function of a Woman's Board is to be helpful, not hyper-critical.

With the nursing staff we have perfect co-operation, otherwise we would not be so willing to respond to all requests, even to placing at Miss McMillan's discretion the distributing of a loan fund of an indeterminate amount to meet unexpected needs of student nurses. Seventeen students have been so helped in the last ten years.

And we appreciate the careful oversight, of such of our work as comes within their jurisdiction, of Miss Lucy Clark, the matron, and her assistants.

Today we enter upon a new era. Into the hands of a second generation we place this important work. Upon our platform will sit three daughters of the Board, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, Mrs. C. F. Childs, Miss Mary Reed.

And for our closing words today none can more fully express our desires which we leave with them than the closing words of Dr. Barrows' dedicatory address of the Jones Memorial when standing in this place more than thirty years ago he said: "May this Presbyterian Hospital of ours be so radiant with divine charity, so filled with the spirit of Christ, that the shadow it casts on the poor, sick and suffering may be like the shadow of Santa Filomela among the wounded soldiers of England, like the shadow of the grand old presbyter in the streets of Jerusalem, and like the illuminated presence of the Court-Lady of Milan, giving joy and healing and life through all the centuries which are to come."

## THE NURSES' CONCERT

The Civic Music Association presented the Florence Nightingale Chorus in its initial performance at the Third Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, January 6th, to a most enthusiastic audience. The Chorus was founded by the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital and is composed of fifty-three talented students of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses and twenty students belonging to the Illinois Training and Frances Willard schools.

A pleasurable sight indeed was this splendid body of women wearing the uniform of service, and, while organized for only three months, under the efficient direction of Mr. John W. Norton, organist at St. James, there was alert response to the baton in matters of attack and precision. The accompaniment by Mr. Birch was in perfect taste, at no time covering the singers unduly. The organ numbers by Mr. Robert Birch were well rendered. The soloist, Mrs. Orpha Kendall Holstman, generously contributed three groups of songs which were the *pièce de résistance*.

The last number on the program was particularly joyous and stimulating, the obbligato being sung by Mrs. Holstman. During the intermission a very flattering tribute was paid the organization by Mr. Hyde, director of the Civic Music Association, who was present.

The Florence Nightingale Chorus may truly feel that they are fully launched upon a happy form of recreation so necessary to the routine of their daily toil, and all who are in any way connected with this splendid organization should feel well repaid.

MRS. CAREY CULBERTSON.

---

## SCHOOL AND ALUMNÆ NOTES

The Nurses' Christian League gave a Christmas tree for the children from the Social Service Department. They had moving pictures, games, story telling, cake and cocoa and candy and apples. The children seemed to enjoy it very much.

The nurses had a Christmas evening entertainment; the program was furnished by the Preliminary Class. We all enjoyed it.

The Christmas Carols were sung, as is the custom of the nurses, Christmas morning. We enjoyed our Christmas dinner very much. Mr. Hamill's kindly thought was indeed appreciated.

The Christmas greetings sent to each nurse by Miss Helen V. Drake and received by them at Christmas breakfast gave much pleasure. We also have enjoyed the records sent by Miss Drake and Mrs. Graham.

Miss Helen V. Denne, who served two years with the Canadian Medical Corps overseas, is instructor in the School.

Miss Eula Butzerin, in service overseas with a Kansas City Unit, is also instructor. Miss Katherine Schimelfenig resigned as instructor and is now Superintendent of Nurses at Longfellow Hospital, Morenci, Ariz.

Miss Mabel Dunlap, Miss Mae Howe and Miss Celesti Firkins are taking a course in Public Health Work at the School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Miss Neola Clapp is doing Public Health Work with the Welfare Association of East Chicago and Indiana Harbor.

Miss Marie Eby and Miss Lillian Christenson are in San Diego, Cal., at Agnew Hospital.

Miss Edna Burgess, class of 1914, is at home on a furlough after five years' missionary service in hospital work at Urimah and Tabriz, Persia.

With sorrow we announce the death of Mrs. Sadick Fattal, née Florence May Elsey, class of 1907, October 20th, at Latakia, Syria. Mrs. Fattal went to the hospital at Beirut, Syria, as a medical missionary ten years ago, was married while in this country on a furlough and returned with her husband for further missionary work in Syria.

Married: September 26th, at Crookston, Minn., Hilda Kristine Twedten to Mr. J. F. Deane Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are at home at South Heart, N. D.

Married: November 11th, Miss Elsie Koch to Dr. Willis E. Johnson, at Janesville, Wis.

Married: January 10th, Miss Ruth Weisdorfer to Dr. George Anderson, in Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson will live in Spokane, Wash.

Word has been received of the marriage of Miss J. Olive Seger, class of 1914, Miss Jessie Calkins, class of 1916, and Miss Clara Harris, class of 1917.

Born: November 13th, to Dr. and Mrs. Fred Drennan, a son. Mrs. Drennan was Miss Olive E. Clay, class of 1915.

Born: December 7th, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dunlap, Anaconda, Mont. Mrs. Dunlap was Miss Clemence E. Lucken, class of 1916.

Born: January 5th, to Dr. and Mrs. William A. Taylor of Portage, Wis., a son. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Zelin A. Cooper, class of 1910.

Extra copies of this **Bulletin** may be procured for 25 cents from Mrs. Frank Penfield, 811 Crescent Place.





# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

---

CHICAGO, ILL.

APRIL, 1920

NUMBER 43

---

*Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:*  
*Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Irons,*  
*Mrs. H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs,*  
*Mrs. Frank Penfield.*

---

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to  
Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

---

## EDITORIAL

Thrift is the most popular word in any administrative circle today; thrift in the public institution, thrift in the household. It is the repentent advice of those authorities who, either through necessity or enthusiasm, spent extravagantly during the war; it is also the well considered advice of those sages who believe that thrift and peace go hand in hand together.

Thrift is a lesson that was partially learned by some individuals and many institutions during the war, the Presbyterian Hospital among them. The Presbyterian Hospital, like all other non-profitteering bodies, must still exercise thrift. Fortunate it is that on its staff are men who learned new lessons of economy in their war service and whose training and experience are valuable for the hospital's welfare now. The Bulletin therefor feels it is encouraging thrift by presenting in this issue portions of a paper read before The American Hospital Association by Dr. Ernest E. Irons, commanding officer of the hospital at Camp Custer during the war. Its timeliness and helpfulness will appeal to every housewife on the Woman's Board and to the management of hospitals anywhere.

## DETECTING HOSPITAL FOOD WASTE

BY ERNEST E. IRONS, M. D.

Hospitals are now experiencing great difficulty in balancing expense with income, and are endeavoring to meet the situation by increase of charges, closer buying, and by curtailment of expense by installation of improved systems. But there is one source of saving that seems to have been neglected. The garbage can has received some attention, but the possibilities in this direction have been for the most part overlooked. Any hospital superintendent would be delighted with an additional endowment of \$100,000, and would be willing even to erect a tablet to the memory of the donor. And yet in many of the larger hospitals an amount much larger than the income from such an endowment is being needlessly thrown out in garbage each year, a waste that may be eliminated to a large extent. While it is true that the nature of the hospital problem makes a certain degree of waste inevitable, the enormous waste which is easily demonstrated even in well managed hospitals, seems entirely unnecessary. Much was accomplished both in private homes and in institutions in the saving of food during the war, but two years is too short a time in which to break a national bad habit, and in spite of rising prices, we are slipping back rather than going forward. Apart from the question of dollars, which makes the strongest appeal to many of us, including hospital superintendents, there are two other reasons for the avoidance of food waste. Even in this country, rich in resources, and able to produce more than is necessary for the feeding of its people, there are today many who have not enough to eat, and every pound of waste places an adequate supply of food farther from their reach. The question of labor is also involved, for as food passes from field to storehouse, it represents an increasing amount of expended labor, and looked at from this standpoint it would be cheaper to throw wheat away than to waste an equivalent amount of flour and better to throw flour into the garbage can than to waste it in the form of bread. Yet it is so easy to throw out slices of bread.

### WHY WASTE OCCURS

It is of interest to note some of the general facts about waste. Waste of food does not usually result from deliberate intent to destroy, but occurs rather because of failure to recog-

nize waste, and because the system of handling food takes too little account of the needs, feelings, and impulses of the ultimate consumer—the patient or employe. A superficial survey in the hospital may have seemed to indicate that the correction of evident food waste would entail an expenditure of thought or labor not justified by the saving attainable. More often, the waste has been viewed only from the garbage platform, and from this viewpoint, it usually seems unavoidable, and the situation hopeless.

Very few hospital superintendents know the amount and character of the garbage which leaves the hospital daily, or the cost of this garbage when bought as food. The making of a satisfactory arrangement whereby the garbage is taken away at no expense to the hospital is often regarded as a triumph. If the volume of garbage is large enough and local conditions favorable so that it can be sold for a small amount to a reduction plant, or for the feeding of hogs, the very fact that the garbage yields a revenue serves as an excuse for overflowing cans, and it is not realized that what is sold for a few cents represents a direct cost of ten or more times this amount when bought as food a few days before. Most of the larger hospitals have fairly well developed methods of buying, and costs of food are carefully computed, but very few hospitals have available figures to show the percentage of the original cost of food that is ultimately carried away as garbage.

Any hospital superintendent may spend a morning profitably in an inspection of the garbage cans, their surroundings, cleanliness, number, weight, and contents. The profit of his morning will be increased if he becomes curious as to just where the articles he finds came from, whether from the general kitchen, the dining rooms, or the wards. If he investigates further, he will find that the amount of table waste is not the same from all wards, even though they contain the same numbers of patients; that the dining rooms yield different amounts of table waste quite out of proportion to the number of meals served; that the relative amounts of table waste vary with menus, even though the daily cost sheet shows no corresponding fluctuation.

#### SUCCESSFUL DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Some of the factors which contribute to the successful distribution of food are the following: careful purchase of good

qualities of food, adequate storage, careful preparation and good cooking, intelligent planning of menus by the dietitians, thoughtful prescribing of dietaries by attending physicians; an adequate system of service whereby food arrives at the bedside of the patient in an appetizing state—hot foods not cool, and cold foods not warm—neat and attractive service on trays, and a sympathetic and intelligent supervision of the food of each patient by the nurses in charge of the wards.

To attempt to solve the problem of the garbage can without considering all these and similar factors is to waste effort, and to fail to reach the goal. The separation and weighing of waste food gives valuable data. The problem is therefore an extensive one, and calls for the development of an institutional *esprit de corps*.

It may be safely stated that the hospital is rare indeed in which the personnel concerned in each of the stages of the distribution process, are conscious of the full responsibility devolving upon them. Granting that in most respects the preparation of food is fairly well performed, a hospital may still suffer serious and unnecessary loss through neglect of two elements of the problems. These are the ultimate consumer (the patient), and the character and amount of waste which he causes.

#### PERSONAL INTEREST OF THE NURSE

As more patients are treated in wards than in private rooms, we may profitably consider for a moment what happens to John Smith who has a broken leg. His appetite, formerly good, has recently failed by reason of long confinement in bed, and seems to leave him at sight of the amount of food piled up on his tray. It is often cold. He does not like carrots, but regularly the carrots come, and as regularly are sent out to be thrown away. He eats little bread, but as all trays receive a whole slice of bread at least a half slice on his tray is thrown away. The maid brings in the trays at 11:45 a. m., and removes them at 12:15 p. m., and the nurse in charge of the ward assures herself that the schedule of soft, light, and full trays posted in the kitchen has been followed; otherwise there has been no supervision of the meals. The other patients have the same sort of unrecognized troubles as Smith, except that their likes and dislikes are perhaps different.

In the surgical ward across the corridor Jones also has a

broken leg. The nurse in charge is better acquainted with her patients and is usually able to arrange a substitute for what Jones does not like or at least sees that he does not receive things she knows he will not eat. She seems never to hurry, but always happens to be around in the diet kitchen or the ward when things start to go wrong, and she seems to have very little trouble. Her garbage can usually contains less than half as much as that of the neighboring ward.

The difference between these two wards lies in the personal interest the nurse takes in her patients, her study of their likes and dislikes. The patients appreciate this personal touch, and immediately respond by co-operating in many little, helpful ways, and if they were asked to help further in avoiding waste, would join gladly in an effort to make the ward the most thrifty in the hospital.

System is absolutely necessary in the feeding of patients, but there are two kinds of system, that with a soul and that without a soul. Whenever patients are treated as so many cases, instead of as individuals, each with his own peculiarities, the ward becomes a machine, without the good attributes of automatic machinery. Personal interest in patients pays dividends not only in saving of waste, but in preventing errors and lapses and in maintaining a spirit of cordial coöperation between hospital and patient.

It is evident that to be ultimately successful and therefore worth while, efforts planned to decrease waste (whether of food, gauze, surgical supplies, electric light, or gas) must be not spasmodic, nor initiated after the manner of a crusade, but rather directed at fundamental principles, which underlie the processes of production and distribution of a commodity, from the time it enters the institution until it has been utilized.

The amount of waste which is unavoidable, under given conditions will no doubt vary with the character of the hospital, and therefore dogmatic statements and unqualified comparisons are undesirable. It is also possible to so overestimate the importance of methods for preventing waste, that the time and labor expended on them constitute so great a charge as to overbalance the saving accomplished, and thus inadvertently to substitute a new source of waste for the old one.

It is proposed to attempt to point out some of the reasons why food waste occurs, and how it can be to some extent controlled, by referring first to methods employed in an army

hospital, and then by applying the same principle to civilian hospitals. The difference between the two types of hospitals is less than is generally supposed. The element of discipline, which is sometimes thought to be an asset in the army hospital forever out of reach of the civilian institution, is much misunderstood. The essence of discipline is prompt and willing compliance with instructions, and to obtain it the commander must have the active co-operation of his command. When he has this co-operation, everyone is so busy doing his part that no one thinks of discipline. This constitutes a happy command. With a well thought out plan, adequate supervision, and continuous study of human nature, there is no reason why the same co-operation cannot be obtained in the civil hospital.

#### SAVINGS ATTAINED IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL

The Food Division of the Surgeon General's Office, in a survey of camps in 1918, found an average food waste of .38 pounds edible and .9 pounds total waste per ration for 437 messes in army camps. It is, of course, obvious that local conditions, lack of kitchen facilities, and trained organization, led in some camps to high waste which was later corrected. In other camps where conditions had been more favorable, the waste was much lower. In army camps, separation of garbage into several classes was insisted upon by the Reclamation Service, chiefly for the purpose of facilitating disposal. Thus separate cans were supplied to each mess for the reception of (1) edible food (i. e., food which could be fed to animals); (2) non-edible garbage (such as lemon rinds, coffee grounds, egg shells); (3) bones and fats (yielding grease); (4) tin cans; (5) sweepings. Advantage was taken of this compulsory separation of garbage, to obtain, by carrying the separation a step further, figures on the amounts of garbage which were yielded under varying conditions in the base hospital, and by further separating garbage classed under (1) edible food, into (a) table waste, and (b) unavoidable kitchen waste, derived from preparation of food such as potato and other vegetable parings, to get a basis of comparison of waste from day to day.

At the base hospital, Camp Custer, the co-operation of enlisted personnel, nurses and officers had been such that waste of food had always been far below the averages given above. By urging the necessity of conserving food, and by a general supervision of messes, the average waste per ration (per person

per day) derived from edible food, was reduced to between 1.50 ounces and 2.0 ounces. Thus the daily hospital average for all messes for the week ending July 28, 1918, was 1.85 ounces. At this point the inspection and weighing of table waste from each ward and each mess was instituted, and the edible waste fell progressively. For the week ending August 4, the average was 1.25 ounces; August 11, 1.22 ounces; September 7, 0.30 ounces; September 28, 0.15 ounces.

The saving thus made possible by detailed inspection may be expressed more clearly if reduced to money values. The difference between the average of 0.26 ounces and the average waste of 1.85 ounces which itself was a low figure compared to that found by the food division, was approximately 1.5 ounces. When this apparently insignificant saving is multiplied by the number of rations served, it is found that 12,000 pounds of edible food were saved in two months at a time when the conservation of food, independent of its **money value**, was of vital importance. Careful studies of costs of food made at this time showed that at the quartermaster prices the cost of food as served was approximately ten cents per pound. The money value of the saving was therefore \$1,200. Computed on the basis of average waste of edible food in 437 messes, this saving would amount to 49,000 pounds which, at ten cents per pound, would cost \$4,900.

The essentials of the system which made this saving possible were:

1. Provision of a clean garbage station convenient to the kitchen.
2. Separation of garbage at its source, in each mess and ward.
3. Collection of garbage from each unit, and the recording of character and amount by actual weight, by an intelligent man who was interested in his work.
4. Daily report of the garbage return, showing amount and kind coming from each unit.
5. Inspection by chief nurse, dietitian, and other department heads, to determine and remedy the causes of waste shown by reports.
6. Active co-operation by all of the personnel.

#### WEIGHING OF FOOD NECESSARY

It is important to note that in spite of a well organized

kitchen and distributing service, and continued co-operation on the part of the personnel it was not possible to reduce the table waste below 1.85 ounces per person per day, without the weighing and reporting of garbage. The combined waste of edible food in the hospital fell to an incredibly low figure immediately upon the institution of daily inspection and weighing of garbage from each unit, as this fixed responsibility, and introduced the element of friendly competition.

Food waste in the civil hospital will go on until an adequate system of garbage control is instituted. The installation of such a system is not difficult, nor does it require any complex apparatus. It should provide for the separation of table waste from other ward waste in cans provided for each ward or administrative unit. Simple instructions to nurses and maids will ensure this primary separation, which makes subsequent sorting at the central garbage collecting point unnecessary. These cans are collected daily or oftener if necessary, and their contents weighed. This work should be supervised by a man who is chosen not because he is unsuited for any other work, but because he will take an interest in his job, and will render accurate reports. These reports should reach the superintendent daily, and inform him of the amount of garbage produced by each unit of the hospital. By inserting in the report the number of patients in each unit, the *per capita* waste is reckoned for each day. The distribution of copies of the daily report to the dietitian, the superintendent of nurses, head nurses of units, and the chef, will help to keep the subject of saving before them, and will quickly stimulate competition among ward units.

Attention may be profitably given to the hospital garbage room or platform. In many hospitals, where sanitation is supposed to be best developed, the garbage plant is ill smelling, dirty, and inhabited by myriads of flies. Money spent for the construction of a comfortable, screened room, with cement floor and drain, and facilities for washing all cans before they are returned to the wards, is one of the best investments a hospital can make. Such a room can be kept as sweet and clean as any other part of the hospital.

The objection will be raised that the separation of garbage on the ward into that derived from the table or tray waste, and that coming from other sources, entails the handling of two cans in place of one, an event which is at once viewed with

alarm by the supervisor of male help. Just as soon as efforts at saving become effective, however, the table waste will be readily contained in one small pail which will fit inside the larger can, and weights of garbage will begin to be recorded in ounces instead of pounds. It is the excessive waste that at the present time makes the handling of garbage a serious labor problem. Reduce the waste, and the expense of handling it also decreases.

There is no question but that even a limited attempt at inspection and control of garbage will result in substantial savings of waste. Any sane agitation will do some good, for in some hospitals waste is excessive.

---

## PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL A MODERN GOOD SAMARITAN

By REV. EDWARD H. CURTIS, D. D.,  
Chaplain Presbyterian Hospital

The Presbyterian church is widely honored as a staunch defender of "the faith once delivered to the saints." It is not as generally honored for the breadth and catholicity of its spirit. In every field of noble, high-minded philanthropy, in its humanitarian efforts, in its charitable institutions, in its splendid hospital service, the working creed of Presbyterianism is the parable of the Good Samaritan. We find no place for the priest or the Levite who passes by on the other side. Our great Presbyterian Hospital in its ministry to the needs of the suffering knows no distinction of color, race, or creed. Even a casual visit to its wards makes plain the fact that the Presbyterian church has learned how to answer the question "Who is thy neighbor?" not in the terms of class prejudice or religious prejudice or race prejudice, but in the tender sympathetic spirit of the Lord and Master of us all.

The latest word from the superintendent of the hospital, Mr. Asa Bacon, reveals the fact that forty different nationalities were cared for in our own hospital during the past year.

The ministry of our hospital reaches out to nearly every state in the Union, as well as Canada, Cuba and other far-away neighbors. Over 30 per cent of our patients come from outside of Chicago. The total cared for during the year 1919 was 10,365, of which number 1,660 were children under fourteen years of age. Two thousand eight hundred and four were treated entirely without charge, and 4,452 paid only a part of the cost of their care. The charity service of the hospital during the past year cost \$125,000.00. This does not include the free work done by our staff. In connection with this work the hospital, together with the Central Free Dispensary and Rush Medical College with which we are affiliated, cared for 554 obstetrical cases in their homes and about 20,000 patients in the "out-patient department."

The high-grade quality of our hospital work is revealed in the fact that the average stay of the patients during the last year has been twelve days—a decrease of twenty-one days per patient over twenty years ago. This is due, no doubt, to more modern equipment and to a marked advance in medical and nursing science. It will readily be seen that this shortening of the stay of patients is of great economic as well as humanitarian value.

The response to its appeals should be unusually generous in order that our noble hospital may go on to larger and yet larger things in its Christly ministry to human needs.

IN MEMORIAM  
MRS. HOMER N. HIBBARD

Entered into rest March 23, 1920, Jane Noble Hibbard, wife of Judge Homer N. Hibbard and mother of Mrs. Mary Hibbard Schauffler of the Woman's Auxiliary Board. An honorary member of the board at the time of her death, Mrs. Hibbard was for many years an active member and, in the formative period of its work, was for eleven years the secretary; and to her accurate and interesting records is the hospital indebted for much of its early history.

Her life in her family and among her friends was of greatest worth and finest inspiration. Her long time friend, Mrs. Leslie Lewis, says of her, "I can say very sincerely that I think Mrs. Hibbard had the finest literary sense of any one I have ever known. It was a rare treat to get her frank criticism of a new book. She was sure to have an original and unusual appreciation of the very essence of it, so that you felt like re-reading it to find what you had missed. And the beauty of it all was that I don't believe it ever occurred to her that she was intellectually superior to most of us. The best of it all was her loyalty to her friends. 'Once a friend, she was always one. I write from an experience of that friendship of fifty years' standing, interrupted for a little while but to be resumed, I am sure, with a clearer, wider vision before many years."

This tribute reveals a woman of fine texture and of strong and steadfast character.

To Mrs. Schauffler and to the others of Mrs. Hibbard's family the Woman's Auxiliary Board extends its sincere sympathy.

MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM.  
MRS. JOHN C. WELLING.

LETITIA STEVENSON HARDIN

Death has visited the home of valued members of the two boards of the hospital, taking the older daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, Letitia Stevenson Hardin. Letitia was a young woman of fine attainment who had begun a life devoted to human service. She was gracious and beautiful, and we extend our tender sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Hardin for what seems an irreparable loss.

## SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT—JANUARY-MARCH, 1920

Summer vacations are now being planned, with the expectation that better work can be done this year than has been possible heretofore. A year ago Miss Vittum, of Northwestern University Settlement, conferred with a large group of social workers regarding plans for furnishing vacations to more people, and increasing the facilities then available. This spring the Chicago Council of Social Agencies is holding a series of four meetings, beginning March 19th and continuing every second week until final plans for the year's work will be completed.

The first meeting was devoted to discussing ways and means for outings for colored people, of whom Chicago has had a greatly increased number in the last five years. Social workers have always recognized that the colored people labor under distressing handicaps which the average citizen does not comprehend. It was therefore encouraging to know that this group is being planned for.

The second meeting considered the handicapped, including convalescents, people with heart disease, and closed cases of tuberculosis, as well as the crippled children who have been cared for in separate camps. The workers with the blind believe that they do not need especial supervision, so that they may go in groups with the average vacationist.

At the next meeting week-end outings for working boys and girls and for fathers with their families will be discussed, and at the last meeting a systematic plan will be made for the registration of people in need of vacations and places available for the different types. It is encouraging to know that people whose incomes are too small to pay for vacations, although they are occupying positions requiring special education, are being planned for.

Camp Gray, Saugatuck, Michigan, is considering a plan to care for a large number of undernourished working boys who are to pay enough to meet the cost of their maintenance and transportation. Some camps will make a nominal charge, while others will be free. The Council hopes that all vacation places will enlarge their capacity and open early in the season and close late.

Medical social workers encounter many difficulties in getting their people out of the city before and after July and August, on account of the weather; it is also true that our con-

valescents cannot go into a vacation camp or institution where they would be expected to enter into the usual vacation activities, as they need careful directing to regain strength, regular periods of rest and a diet especially adapted to repairing the ravages of illness.

A campaign for funds to provide vacations is being planned, which it is hoped will gain the publicity needed and bring to the attention of the public the economic advantages of vacations.

During the first quarter of 1920 we have been interested in 360 families, 127 of which were new. There have been 470 visits in homes and 973 office calls; 468 coöperations with 76 different organizations. Sixty-six patients were referred to other organizations, the chief of which were: Infant Welfare Stations, Visiting Nurse Association, Central Free Dispensary and the Convalescent Homes.

JESSIE BREEZE,  
Director Social Service Department.

---

## SILVER FOR THE HOSPITAL

At this time honored season of refurbishing the house the Furnishing committee gathers up the contributed Kirk's American Family soap wrappers and fares to the premium store to buy. But premium silver, like all other luxuries of life, requires, not more money but more, many more, soap wrappers for each spoon or fork than ever before. This year's 5,000 wrappers yielded but ten dozen teaspoons and one dozen dessert spoons.

The history of our premium silver is however encouraging. Begun but seven years ago as an interesting side issue to the Board's contributions it has totaled 40,000 soap wrappers for which the hospital has received eighty dozen teaspoons and eight dozen dessert spoons, the Kirk company being most generous in its count. These soap wrappers have been saved for the Furnishing committee by a small proportion of the housekeepers on the Woman's Board. Could not, will not, more members make their waste baskets yield profit to the hospital?

MRS. HENRY M. CURTIS,  
Chairman Furnishing Committee.

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, OCCUPATIONAL DEPARTMENT, PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

The year just past has been a very satisfactory year in the history of the Occupational Therapy Department. The doctors are beginning to show their appreciation of the fact that occupation has a definite therapeutic value, sending an increasing number of patients to the department. Ordinarily about forty patients are treated each week. Of this number about one-third are bed patients, and the rest come to the shop. The forty patients represent from fifteen to twenty doctors, and each bed patient and many of the shop patients represent a doctor who has definitely prescribed occupation. One neurologist volunteered the information that in his opinion the department is indispensable to his class of patients. Two other members of the medical staff have made occupation a matter of routine treatment for their cases. They feel that when treatment is long and tedious keeping up the courage of the patient is imperative and contributes greatly to the general welfare of the patient. Working in the shop day after day often gains the confidence of the patient, and he is apt to talk about things that trouble him in a way that makes possible help that could not be given otherwise. Not only do the patients have the advantage of supervised exercise and corrective movements, but the mental attitude is often changed and the general morale improved.

During the period of war activities, Presbyterian Hospital furnished an opportunity for thirty-eight young women to do the volunteer work required as preparation for service under the Surgeon General as Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy. Twelve pupil nurses were given a course of six weeks or more in the department, and many more came to the shop during their hours off. The interest and friendly attitude of the nurses is one of our strongest assets.

Unusual opportunity for coöperation with the Social Service Department has developed during the past year, and a most cordial relationship exists between the two departments.

The National Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy held its annual meeting in Chicago last September. Members of the convention visited Presbyterian Hospital, and many favorable comments were made on the department. The roof garden with its gay window boxes was very attractive.

two very efficient nurses were on duty, and the president of the society summed it up from his standpoint when he said that we have a department de luxe. He asked that some features of the work be written up and published for the benefit of the national organization. "Modern Hospital" from time to time has published notes about our work.

We have appreciative letters from many of the patients after they leave the hospital. In last week's mail came a letter from a patient who has been committed to Chicago State Hospital thanking us for some drawing paper and paint we sent to her. It is no unusual thing to get letters asking for advice and help which we are always glad to give.

It is gratifying to note that for the past six months the department has been able to look out for itself financially. Returns from materials sold to patients and from orders filled in the shop have paid for supplies used in carrying on the work. While the growth of the past year has been encouraging, the thing we should look forward to is greater expansion. We have 150 ward patients excluding maternity and children's floor, and 100 patients in private rooms, any one of whom might be recommended to the department by the attending physician. To meet the growing demand for occupational therapy we must look forward to larger quarters and a larger teaching force, for as a matter of fact, we are now equipped to take care of no more than twenty-five patients a day out of a possible 250.

The Woman's Auxiliary Board has been our fairy godmother. We have dared to go ahead because we knew the board was back of us and because we have always had the sympathetic help and advice of Miss McMillan and Mr. Bacon.

WINIFRED BRAINERD,  
Director, Occupational Therapy.

## THE HOSPITAL KINDERGARTEN'S EXHIBIT

The Children's Ward, consisting of twenty little white beds, held open house for the members of the Woman's Auxiliary Board on Easter Monday, April fifth, giving a hand-work exhibit. Miss Fritze Popper, a graduate of the Chicago Kindergarten Association, has been in charge of teaching the children in this ward since last September and it was she who planned this happy surprise.

Miss Popper shows remarkable ability in adapting the regular kindergarten work to the limited activities of these small patients. Her work might fittingly be called "The Occupational Therapy Department for Children."

The children's ward is always an attractive one to visit, with its pretty water color nursery-rhyme frieze adorning the wall above each little bed, its bowl of gold fish and its singing canary, but on Monday it presented unusual interest. One found upon entering an entire paper village laid out on the floor with houses and stores, a church and a wind mill arranged around a village square. Grocery and milk wagons were in evidence making their rounds, and in attendance upon the whole was a small patient eager to explain the details. On the round table there were very attractive scrap books with their bright covers; also fascinating flowers and birds. On the walls were decorative posters, the figures on which had been cut out from colored paper and pasted on the cardboard background.

The children sitting up in bed were busy with their peg boards, and on their bedside tables we saw bits of their hand work and the Easter baskets sent them by the Camp-fire Girls of Melrose Church. One of the older boys had a marvelous cardboard aeroplane, complete even to propeller.

The exhibit proved a source of great pleasure to everyone visiting it, not only because of Miss Popper's successful work but also because of the hearty welcome received from each and every patient. Truly here was a happy combination of work and play, each holiday in turn being celebrated in its varied significance by song and story and the work of little hands.

MRS. CAREY CULBERTSON.

## TAG DAY REPORT

### "THE CHILD IS THE UNIT FOR WHICH WE WORK"

This was the motto of the Chicago Children's Benefit League, when on Monday, October 20, 1919, they held their Twelfth Annual Tag Day.

The child is the inspiration for this day, when forty-nine charities had the privilege of soliciting funds for these hundreds of little ones, that they might benefit by the many gifts that are collected at this time. This was our eleventh year in the league and our great benefit from it has been in the sum of \$23,755.64, or an average yearly collection of \$2,159.60. The cost of obtaining this sum is so trivial that practically the entire donation is used for our children; the small annual sum of less than 5 per cent being expended to raise the money each year. This year we feel very grateful of our results as there were seven new charities added to the already large list and an additional charity that was granted the right to tag on our day that greatly lessened our collections in several locations. This charity has not been willing to submit to the rules and regulations of the league, as all are required to do, so by a political move they secured the right to tag with us on that day, thereby infringing on several of our desirable corners.

Again the committee wishes to thank all those who supported the day by their efforts, for we feel that the success of the hour was due to them. One new church, the Buena Memorial, was added to our list of workers and by its efforts enriched our treasury to the sum of \$175.36—\$133.13 of it being secured at Lake Forest, the largest returns we have ever had from there, one box containing \$70.90.

At the head of our list is again the New Eighth with \$436.78 to its credit:

2nd: Crerar Memorial with \$271.50, having twenty boxes.

3rd: Normal Park, \$243.80.

4th: First Evanston, \$206.40.

5th: Buena Memorial, \$175.36.

And so on down the list, making a gross total of \$2,453.52—expenses of \$109.03, leaving a net balance of \$2,344.49, to devote to our work for the child, the disposition of this sum to be determined at the December meeting.

MRS. WM. R. TUCKER,  
Chairman Tag Day Committee.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Library Committee is handicapped in its work because so many books loaned to patients are kept for long or fail to be returned altogether. The committee regrets this for unless some method can be devised whereby the books loaned may be checked out when a patient leaves the hospital, just as all his other obligations to the hospital are, the committee must go back to the old method of a voluntarily contributed library. The ideal way, both for patient and committee, is to continue as a branch of the Chicago Public Library with its almost inexhaustible stock of books.

The following is the list of books missing to date which must either be returned to the Public Library or their money equivalent be provided by the Woman's Board:

The Sand Dunes of Indiana	Bailey
The Gamesters	Bailey
Molly Make-believe	Abbott
The Rosary	Barclay
Christopher and Columbus	Armin
The Spoilers	Beach
The Winds of Chance	Beach
Carmen's Messenger	Blindloss
The Lure of the North	Blindloss
The Tin Soldier	Bailey
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse	Ibanez
Miss Maitland, Private Secretary	Bonner
The Second Fiddle	Bottome
A Pagan of the Hills	Buck
The Dawn of a To-Morrow	Burnett
The Secret Garden	Burnett
The Red Republic	Chambers
Simon	Clouston
Polished Ebony	Cohen
The Yellow Lord	Comfort
Cinderella Jane	Cooke
Dr. David	Cooke
The Girl Who Lived in the Woods	Cooke
The River's End	Curwood
The Golden Woman	Cullum
The Laughing Girl	Chambers
Kenny	Dalyrymple

The Heart's Kitchen	Davieß
Phyllis	Davieß
The Riders of the King Log	Day
To-morrow Morning	Delano
The Keeper of the Door	Dell
The Safety Curtain	Dell
The Lamp in the Desert	Dell
Great Expectations	Dickens
Round-the-Fire Stories	Doyle
A Study in Scarlet	Doyle
Buttered Side Down	Ferber
Cheerful by Request	Ferber
Dawn O'Hara	Ferber
Roast Beef Medium	Ferber
Home Fires in France	Canfield
Potash and Perlmutter	Glass
The Man from Glengarry	Gordon
The Devil to Pay	Greene
Six Feet Four	Gregory
Desert Gold	Grey
The Heritage of the Desert	Grey
The Light of Western Stars	Grey
The U. P. Trail	Grey
Finished	Haggard
Jan and Her Job	Harker
Angela's Business	Harrison
The Sagebrusher	Hough
Miss 318 and Mrs. 37	Hughes
Turn-about Eleanor	Kelley
Treat 'em Rough	Lardner
Just Folks	Laughlin
To the Last Penny	Le Fevre
The White Cipher	Leverage
Extricating Obadiah	Lincoln
The Woman-haters	Lincoln
The Three Strings	Lincoln
Martha By-the-Day	Lippman
The Hope Chest	Luther
Nurse Benson	McCarthy
The Man from Brodney's	McCUTCHEON
Shot With Crimson	McCUTCHEON
Arms and the Woman	MacGrath

The Luck of the Irish	MacGrath
Private Wire to Washington	MacGrath
The Yellow Typhoon	MacGrath
The Indian Drum	MacHarg
Janet of Kootenay	MacKowan
The Blue Aura	Miller
His Wife's Job	Mason
Anne's House of Dreams	Montgomery
Mother	Norris
The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne	Norris
Saturday's Child	Norris
The Story of Julia Page	Norris
The Treasure	Norris
A Land Girl's Love Story	Ruck
The Missioner	Oppenheim
The Pawns Court	Oppenheim
The Tempting of Tavernake	Oppenheim
The Zeppelin's Passenger	Oppenheim
The Money Master	Parker
Wild Youth and Another	Parker
Love Under Fire	Parrish
Molly McDonald	Parrish
Strange Case of Cavendish	Parrish
Laddie	Porter
Roads of Destiny	Porter
Voice of the City	Porter
The Fifth Wheel	Prouty
Good Sports	Prouty
The Adventuress	Reeve
Miss Jimmy	Richards
Green Valley	Reynolds
Red Pepper Burns	Richmond
The Hand of Dr. Fu-Manchu	Rohmer
Mystery of the Hasty Arrow	Green
The Range Boss	Seltzer
Burned Bridges	Sinclair
The Man Who Lost Himself	Stacpoole
The Black Arrow	Stevenson
The Merry Men and Dr. Jekyll	Stevenson
New Arabian Nights	Stevenson
Same Old Bill, eh, Mable?	Streeter
The Magnificent Ambersons	Tarkington

Turmoil	Tarkington
The Prestons	Vorse
From Father to Son	Watts
The Butterfly	Webster
Vacky Van	Wells
Research Magnificent	Wells
You're Only Young Once	Widdermer
Ma Pettengill	Wilson
Ruggles of Red Gap	Wilson
A Smile a Minute	Witwer
The Re-creation of Brian Kent	Wright
The Keepers of the Trail	Altsheler
A Little Princess	Burnett
The Fiddling Girl	Campbell
The Jungle Book	Kipling
Vive La France	Knipe

Mrs. W. J. AIKEN,  
Vice-Chairman.

### CHAPEL MUSIC

Just a year ago, when a report of the Chapel Music committee was published in the April bulletin for the first time, we had visions ahead of a year of hard work. Now that the year has passed we look back with a spirit of thankfulness and appreciation, when we realize that every Sunday service was provided with good music, some of the soloists being among Chicago's best known singers.

Many of the Presbyterian churches have helped in a most cordial manner and two, the Fourth, through Mr. Delamater, and the Buena Memorial through Mr. Lash, have each pledged the music for a Sunday a month during 1920.

Our thanks are also gratefully given to the ladies of the different churches who have kindly aided the committee in arranging for soloists during the past year. The flowers provided so generously by Miss Drake every Sunday are greatly appreciated, not only for the Chapel decoration, but also by the patients attending service, each receiving a blossom as they leave the Chapel.

Our Easter Day Services were unusually good and attractive. The committee had arranged through Mr. Lash (choir master of Buena Memorial, and also Director of Music for the

McCormick Theological Seminary) for eight young men comprising the double quartette of the Choral Society of the Seminary, to furnish the Easter music. The Chapel committee had conferred with Mr. Bacon and received his warm approval to have a tour of the wards made by the young men, giving anthems and prayers, during the hour from ten to eleven preceding the Chapel service, thereby bringing to the "shut in's" a touch of the Easter Day Service.

With the spirit of the Easter Day filling our hearts, we commenced on the seventh floor, men's ward, where we were greeted with smiles of welcome and cheery words. The anthems sung by those perfectly blended voices were a rare treat to all, and the prayers offered by each of the young men in turn most helpful and uplifting.

Indeed just to see those young men who have dedicated their lives to the Master's use, not only willing, but eager to come to a hospital on a stormy Easter Day to give brightness and sunshine to lonely hearts with the hope of pointing the way to those in the dark was an inspiration.

After an hour and a half of hurrying from one ward to another, not even forgetting the "kiddies" on the fifth floor, we reached the Chapel. Service conducted by Dr. Curtis had already commenced with every seat filled, and the anthems and Easter hymns were sung by the young men in a very effective manner, Dr. Curtis as usual giving a most helpful and suitable talk.

As I went home through the storm, tired and weary, my thoughts reverted to other Easters, some spent in foreign countries as well as our own dear land; in old Cathedrals listening to some of the world's most noted choirs singing the message of the glad Easter-tide. How different this day in a hospital among the sick and suffering, outside a blinding blizzard, but, inside the light of a glorious resurrection day. Never had the joy of our dear Lord's triumph filled my heart with such peace and gladness as I realized more than ever before that only as we give ourselves in service to the Master's work and our lives touch others with the uplifting power of Jesus and His love, do we accomplish anything worth while.

MRS. CLEMENT J. WALL,  
Chairman Chapel Music Committee.

## SCHOOL AND ALUMNAE NOTES

The School is very happy, in anticipating Miss McMillan's return about April the twentieth.

The seventeenth birthday of the School was celebrated April the first with especial features for the day.

The Nurses' Christian League have held their usual Monday evening meetings, and have recently had interesting addresses given by Dr. Fleming, of China; Dr. Wilson, of the New First Congregational Church, and Mr. Bacon, superintendent of the Hospital.

On Easter morning a sunrise prayer meeting was held in the sun parlor at the Home. The meeting was conducted by a group of young people of the Christian Endeavor Society from the Third Presbyterian Church.

Miss Helen V. Drake sent a beautiful tall and stately Easter lily.

The rehearsals of the Florence Nightingale Chorus have been held as usual on Tuesday evenings. The attendance has been good. The chorus is to take part in the annual concert of the Civic Music Association which is to be given April twenty-first at Orchestra Hall.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale will be observed in Chicago on May twelfth at Orchestra Hall with a program of addresses and of music. The Florence Nightingale Chorus will sing.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Alumnae Association was held April sixth at the Home. The offices to be filled were those of second vice-president, treasurer and one director of the Mary Byrne Memorial Fund. Those elected were: Helen I. Denne, second vice-president; May Ruggles, treasurer; Mrs. Alice Brown, director of Mary Byrne Fund.

Miss Edna Braun was chosen delegate to represent the Alumnae Association at the meeting of the American Nurses' Association to be held at Atlanta, Ga., April twelfth to April seventeenth.

The Alumnae Association voted an annual payment of twenty-five dollars to the Home library for reference books or magazines.

Miss May Russell, assistant principal of the School, by a unanimous vote, was made an honorary member of the Alumnae Association.

The report on the Mary Byrne Memorial Fund showed satisfactory progress. It is hoped the payments on this fund may be completed by April, 1921.

Miss Meta J. Elliott, class of 1918, has given up her position as assistant night supervisor. Miss Henrietta B. Ritchie, class of 1919, is acting assistant at present.

Miss Mary Wilson, supervising nurse on the third floor, was called home in March on account of illness in her family and since that time has been obliged to resign, her absence being indefinite.

Miss Antoinette Aymond, head nurse in the obstetrical department, has returned to her department after an absence of three months.

Miss Lina L. Davis, class of 1907, is superintendent of nurses at the Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, California.

Miss Mabel Dunlap, class of 1912, who recently took a course in public health work in the School of Civics and Philanthropy, is in charge of the public health work at Moline, Ill.

Miss Cora Ayer, class of 1919, is instructor at the Washington Boulevard Hospital.

Married: January twenty-eighth, Miss Ethelyn Holverson to Reverend John A. Moldstad, at Saint Mark's Lutheran church, Chicago.

Married: February seventh, Miss Marie Brickson to Dr. Benjamin F. Davis.

Married: March ninth, Miss Olive Wilcox to Mr. Charles A. Kuhl. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl will live in Chicago.

Married: March thirty-first, Miss Jennie DeJong to Dr. Lee H. Kiel at Orange City, Iowa.

Married: February twenty-eighth, Miss Winnifred Gasteyer to Dr. Edward W. Creery at Vladivostok, Siberia.

Born: January twenty-fourth to Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Gatewood, of Iowa City, Iowa, a daughter. Mrs. Gatewood was Miss Zulema Purcell, class of 1917.

Born: April first to Dr. and Mrs. Andy Carr, of Chicago, a daughter. Mrs. Carr was Miss Ruth C. Bennett, class of 1914.

Died: February second at her home in Chicago, of pneumonia, Miss Gail Thompson, class of 1919.

Died: February twenty-eighth at the Deaconess Hospital, Monroe, Wisconsin, Miss Mary Ellen Gunther, class of 1915.

# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

---

CHICAGO, ILL.

OCTOBER, 1920

NUMBER 44

---

*Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:*  
*Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Irons, Mrs.*  
*H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs, Mrs. Frank*  
*Penfield, Mrs. D. W. Graham.*

---

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to  
Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

---

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The BULLETIN was not issued in July because an unguaranteed estimate for publication, due to advancing cost of labor and material, dictated to the executive committee of the Woman's Auxillary Board the wisdom of not incurring an uncertain expense. We trust that our subscribers approve this decision and do not feel that they have been unfairly treated. In the judgment of the committee, it was better to do without than allow any enterprise of the Board to go beyond the limit of a safe financial policy.

---

The marked success of our hospital library and the interest of the Chicago Public Library in its development have led the BULLETIN to seek information as to what other public libraries were doing to meet the needs of the hospital public. In its search it learned of the library of Barnes Hospital of St. Louis, and feels itself fortunate to be able to print, through the courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Green, librarian, and Dr. Sidney I. Schwab of the hospital staff, an article on "The Therapeutic Use of a Hospital Library," which appeared in the Hospital Social Service Quarterly, New York City, August, 1919. This article not only dignifies the work of a hospital library by attaching to it remedial significance, but bears suggestions as to methods which may be of service to ourselves.

# THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF A HOSPITAL LIBRARY

ELIZABETH GREEN

Librarian, Barnes Hospital

SIDNEY I. SCHWAB, M. D.,

Professor of Clinical Neurology and Neurologist to Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

The broadening scope of the meaning of therapy may be seen from the many things that are used at the present time in furthering the recovery of a patient in a hospital.

The possibility of using a hospital library as a direct therapeutic agency is not particularly new. In practically every hospital of any size there has always been a collection of books which were placed at the disposal of patients of all sorts. It is perhaps a somewhat new notion, however, to make a more definite and positively planned use of books, and it is with this idea in mind that we have planned this paper.

It has been said by someone who, no doubt, had enjoyed a pleasant convalescence, that sickness should be regarded as an experience from which direct advantage might be obtained. Perhaps sickness might be thought of as an opportunity from which, under proper circumstances, the patient might obtain an increase in his personality asset.

A patient leaves a hospital with three possibilities before him as a result of his stay there. He may go out handicapped more seriously than when he entered; he may leave unchanged; or he may leave a more efficient individual than upon entrance. In all three instances therapy in its broader conception has something to offer quite apart from its application to the particular disease in question.

It is to meet a phase of this broader therapeutic notion that hospital libraries have found a place. That this place is not a very large or important one at the present time does not detract from its significance nor does it exclude the use of books from the same kind of therapeutic analysis that would be directed to the more tangible curative procedures.

Whatever else may be said of sickness, it is after all a very personal thing and to each sick patient disease has a particular touch of ownership or possession. A sick person is quite a different thing from a disease entity, and it is to the sick man or woman that a therapeutic scheme must be mainly directed. The personality of a patient sticks out of the picture which the disease process overlays.

Books play a varied part in the lives of people. To some, and perhaps the greater majority, there is little place to be given to literature; little chance for its exercise and influence. To the few, however, there is no more vitally directing influence. Of course the purpose of a hospital library is not to be confused with an analysis of literature as a proper expression of an experience with life or as an aspect of truth arising out of it, but rather as a means toward the restitution to the normal of a particular individual who may be handicapped permanently or temporarily by sickness. Due to this he finds himself in a hospital separated from his usual surroundings and his usual activities. It is in this period of enforced leisure when mental activity of the usual kind is necessarily impossible that there is found the proper receptivity for the cultivation of an interest in reading, if none existed before, or of intensifying that which was already present. The long convalescent hours and uncomfortable periods when the disease is registering its presence by the emphasis on painful sensations, the periods when the future is obscured by contemplation of the present handicapping events furnish opportunity for the use of all kinds of extra medical efforts to mitigate the weight of the present distress. To pass the time pleasantly and quickly is surely a contribution to personal comfort, and if reading does that, then the place of a hospital library has made itself permanent. This is merely the general view and there has never been a lack of appreciation for the use of books or reading matter in this sense. It is, however, with the more precise application of books that we are here concerned; rather with the attempt to find for books a more or less specific indication in the treatment of disease and to write so to speak book prescriptions in the same authentic way that is done in the general run of treatment given to patients in a hospital ward.

It is obvious that the selection of books in a planned therapy cannot be directed with too much specific aim. The less rigid selection happens to be, the more beneficial will the application be found.

The classification of books must be based, then, not on literary value, but on the purpose for which it is to be used. From the point of view of the patient, books as a whole may be divided into four groups. One group would be frankly selected with the idea of interesting the patient to such an extent that the long hours of convalescence or preparation might be gone through with as quickly and as easily as possible. A second group might be based upon the capacity of the book to train the patient's attention and concen-

tration. The third group, and this is necessarily the smallest, might be concerned with the attempt to cultivate in the patient some change or alteration of his point of view and to arouse in him a stimulus toward a fresh grip on the personal situation which confronts him, and which is represented by the symptoms which he presents. The fourth group would be frankly educational and instructive. The aim of this group would be to add something to the personal asset of the patient, something that might aid him in his after-hospital life and to awaken in him, if possible, an appreciation of and the liking for good literature.

Of course, it is readily understood that nothing very ambitious can be hoped for in this sort of classification, especially in the last group; but every now and then some bit of stimulus is given to a patient which later may be productive of unexpected and unhoped results.

The selection of the book in any group depends upon a knowledge of the individual and the personal predilection of the selector—which in many instances would be the librarian of the hospital. Her own particular taste would largely govern the selection. Then, too, one might be influenced very largely by one's own personal experience. Looking back over one's adventures in reading, there would readily come to mind books which have had a peculiar influence on the ways of thinking about things. Books to change people's attitude to the problems of a day's life and their influence is often not entirely as intangible as is commonly supposed.

To illustrate—there is no doubt that the vogue of Kipling, some years ago, did have a marked influence on the development of many a youthful enthusiast. The crisp phrasing of expression, the easily appreciated appeal to an upstanding type of conduct, the simple notion of courage, candor, loyalty and humor are traceable in many a life to whom the early fascination of his stories has long since disappeared. The Rooseveltian literature carried many a boy, temporarily, perhaps, over a difficult situation. The mysterious effect of an apt phrase influenced conduct in a way hardly to be measured at the present time. No lover of Conrad but would admit that his tales do not cease when the cover is closed, and to no honest reader will Lord Jim be remembered only as a story of adventure. The poems of Henley, especially in the hospital series, have a peculiarly definite influence on the sick patient awaiting the supreme test of courage for the thing that is before him. Even if perhaps there is a touch of the gruesome, particularly about the poems of the ward and operating room, there is here a touch of reality, the facing of the

immediate thing and the adjustment to that thing which is by far the best mental preparation for going through any kind of hospital emergency. Stevenson might well be the pleasant companion of every invalid, of every dweller in a hospital, particularly so if his romantic struggle against tuberculosis be brought to his attention.

These are mentioned merely as an illustration to point out that there is a chance for a very definite selection of books, aiming to implant in a patient's mind some particular thing which he may at the moment lack or perhaps may arouse in him the incentive to develop the necessary attitude in regard to his own problem.

There is no way by which the influence of books as indicated in this way can be measured. It is possible that the influence of reading even one's favorite authors may be evanescent, particularly so in cases of the severely ill and in nervous patients, or to one to whom the stay in the hospital is a dreary and dull experience. It is more likely, however, that something remains behind—some small therapeutic effect too subtle for analysis and often too intangible to record.

Such books as are planned to make the time pass more quickly are those that have the capacity of fixing the attention or claiming the interest of the patient by the passing story. Here again the selection is to be governed by a study of the individual, his capacity to appreciate a tale and its setting and his response to the narrative form of writing. Here we are on more secure ground, but fortunately there are very few to whom a story does not exercise its own influence. A taste for good literature is more widespread than is commonly supposed, and it is not necessary to depart from what is acknowledged to be good literature even for one whose acquaintance with good books may have been slight.

A certain standard of taste should be insisted upon in the hospital library, and no book should be prescribed that is not a good book. Books with a more strictly educational value in the narrow sense of the term, as used in contrast to the others, are such as might awaken an interest in some subject dormant in a patient's mind, or stimulate into a wide application some taste or experience already present. The application of this group is probably a narrow one, and is mentioned merely as a possibility.

In a hospital in which the over-turn of patients is so rapid as at the Barnes, it is impossible to dwell very much on the educational side of reading. Perhaps here even a taste might be awakened for the better things in books by even a short experience with

good literature, or even the beginning of notions of future education may be brought about by a glimpse of training and application.

This very briefly is an outline of the therapeutic possibilities of a hospital library to be used in the actual test of the ward.

The Barnes Hospital Library started a little more than four years ago, in response to a very urgent need, as our location, selected for quiet and fresh air, isolated us from library centers. Early in 1915, it became evident we were starving for reading matter, and unless we had a library of our own our resources for filling that need were too limited. To make a start we needed a collection of books, shelves on which to place them, and someone to supervise. These demands were met by a loan of 75 books from the traveling library department of the St. Louis Public Library, extra bookshelves in the Record Room and the Record Department force to see that the books were properly issued.

There is nothing so easy to acquire as books. Who has not gone through the experience, some time in his life, of finding all bookcases full, and books piling up on every available flat surface? When it became known that the Barnes Hospital was starting a library, there was an immediate response and the little collection grew until now it is limited by the shelving capacity to about 1,200 volumes, which are sufficient for our needs.

Very often among the worn-out books are some that we value most, and these we give to the Public Library, and it in turn has them rebound in its bindery and sends them back to us as a loan. In this way we keep up the repair of our library and at the same time prolong the lives of our most useful books, without cost to the hospital.

It is important to place your library where it will be supervised intelligently, and where you can lock it up after hours. It is interesting to keep a record of the issue of books. Our monthly report shows how many volumes of fiction and non-fiction we have issued and to what type of reader; as an example, our last month's report shows that we issued 247 volumes of fiction and 5 of non-fiction to ward patients, while we issued to janitors non-fiction only. What at the first glance seems to be merely statistical and of no importance sometimes puts you in touch with a very human need, which is of benefit to both the individual and the hospital. We try to keep in touch with all departments of work, and get books, where they are needed, on short loans from our local libraries. The Nursing Department, for instance, may need more copies of the History of Nursing, by Nutting and Dock. Word comes to us

they will need Vol. 1 for two or three weeks for class work. Can we borrow it on a short loan? The housekeeper finds a spot on a marble floor which does not respond to her efforts, and comes to our library for help. The laundry has a problem, and the library is sought for advice.

We issue books for two weeks, and in order to get them back promptly, a fine of two cents a day is charged for those overdue. This rule does not apply to patients, who for the most part are unable to come to the library and are dependent on others to see that the books are returned.

In order to make the library available to bed patients, volunteer workers come at stated times, gather up a load of books in what was once a tea-cart (turned into a book-truck by the addition of a rail), by means of which some forty books may be wheeled to a patient's bedside, offering a sufficient variety to suit most tastes. The social service this visit accomplishes is of real value, and the book is such a good excuse for approaching a patient. The assurance to the patient, that there is some interest beside a coldly scientific one, is given when a person other than a doctor or nurse, in stiffly starched uniform, comes to him with books, to see if reading would not help to while away the tedium of a hospital experience. It stimulates the patient to know that his contentment and happiness are being considered, and certainly the relation of trust and confidence established by caring for the homely things of everyday life are of value to doctor, nurse and hospital, and therefore to the patient. It is easy and natural, once a trust in your interest is attained, to get at information that might seem intrusive, unless a mutual ground of understanding has been established. It is most interesting to see how a taste for reading may be developed. One of our workers tells of a man who met her approach with suspicion. She asked him if he liked to read, and received a gruff reply. After assuring him there was no charge, and that he was under no obligation to read, even if he took a book, she managed to leave one with him. When the next distribution day came, this same man brightened up when the worker came to him, took another book, and as the weeks went on read more and better things. Isn't there possible a social service through cultivating a taste for reading that will prove a pleasure and benefit to this man always, that may be laid to the door of our hospital library?

New vistas are constantly opening in what your library can do for your hospital. It is a matter of more than passing interest to your doctor to have the right books given to his patients, and many

and varied problems are presented to the librarian, for what is a wholesome literary diet for one patient might be very unwholesome for the next. If your doctors will work with you, much can be accomplished.

Let us mention some diseases where book therapy is beneficial; for instance, patients with exophthalmic goitre, who must not be excited owing to rapid hearts, and who are depressed and worried over their condition. These patients should have books that interest, keep their minds away from themselves, and yet are not sufficiently exciting to intensify their symptoms. Patients with fractures for the most part need all the absorbing books you can give them to while away the weary days while bones are knitting. Orthopedic cases can read anything that interests them, but care should be exercised that the patient on a Bradford frame has books chosen with regard to his position in bed. Such a patient should be given a light weight book with large print, for you can readily contribute to his fatigue if you give him a heavy one, and add the discomfort of a headache through eyestrain caused by the effect of small type on shiny paper.

It is an excellent plan to have foreign languages represented in your library. Study the nationality of the patients that come to your hospital and see that you have two or three books at least to offer the person who comes to you sick and without friends, and with practically no English. It means more than is generally appreciated to give a patient a book in his own tongue. How quickly it establishes confidence, for, through this homely act, the hospital expresses concern in his contentment and happiness. In such cases it seems to wipe away some of the loneliness of the situation and the friendly act often makes subsequent examinations and treatments, that through the lack of a mutual tongue are impossible to explain, accepted without question.

A short time ago word came that one patient had exhausted our Yiddish collection, and a telephone message to the Public Library brought four books the next day. When the patient saw that her request had brought an immediate response, her face fairly radiated pleasure, for she had just been struggling with an English story.

An annotated list called *Five Hundred Books for Hospital Patients*, by Margery Doud of the St. Louis Public Library, will soon be available. The value to the librarian of having a brief outline of subject matter assists enormously in selecting the book most helpful to the patient who is receiving book therapy, and this list should prove of importance to all hospital libraries. There is an-

other field for the hospital library, quite aside from the patients, that cannot be overestimated in its social service—that is, the working personnel of the hospital, the doctors, nurses, clerical force, cooks, janitors, etc., who directly or indirectly serve the patient. In this group you have every age, sort and condition, from the boy and girl who have just got their working papers, to the old man who runs an electric elevator. Everyone can come to the library in off time and select a book. Everyone has equal privileges. Everyone can have a book for two weeks and understand that it must be returned on the day it is due, or that the fine of two cents a day that helps us to get our books back must be paid into the library. It is also known that if anyone wants to study, we will try to get books for that purpose. We advertised our library not long ago by a notice posted on the time-clock. At once there were two requests for books on special subjects. One man wanted elementary books on electricity, the other a history of the Congregational Church. The first man's demands were easily met, but the second man's thirst for knowledge had to be condensed to the size of a pamphlet published by one of our churches. The prompt response to his request established his relation and interest, and since then we have been able to provide him constantly with something to read when he has finished his day of mopping floors, and he has offered suggestions for certain additions to our collection which were very welcome. This same man also became the channel of providing a patient with a text-book. This patient, a young man, was with us a number of weeks and here was the leisure for studying geometry, and our janitor discovered his need and saw that it was supplied.

To our amazement, the first request from the laundry came from a young girl who wanted fairy tales. After all, it is natural to want to get away from the grind of a day's work, and what could carry you farther afield from laundry machinery, soapsuds and starch than fairy tales? We found that this fairy tale craving was not confined to our first young friend, and there has been a constant demand ever since. We now have some dozen volumes on our shelves, and there are always several in circulation.

In the early days of our library, when it was very small, there were two 14-year-old boys employed as pages in the out-patient department, who proved very active readers. These boys were so anxious to read that they would come to the library and help paste in pockets, in order to put the new books into circulation. They felt the library was theirs, and as new pages came they were brought in, introduced and provided with stories. In time these

boys took jobs elsewhere, but I was lucky enough to get a glimpse of how truly one boy had enjoyed the library, when he came to call one Saturday afternoon three years later. As we looked over the books together he pointed out those he had read and told me, with great pride, that he now used the Public Library. After he had gone it occurred to me he might like some printed lists of good books, so I sent them with a note. In reply he expressed his delight in having them and said, "I have read very few of those listed, and I sure will read the balance." Hasn't our little library done something for that boy that will be a help always, in giving him the chance to browse among good books and create a taste for reading? We believe that it has, and we also believe that having a library in a hospital, which of necessity is a place of military discipline, rank and grade, is distinctly worth while, for it gives one common meeting ground in interest for all grades, provides one place where there are equal benefits, and through its democratic possibilities brings the *esprit de corps* that is so necessary.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL LIBRARY  
BY MRS. D. W. GRAHAM

Notwithstanding the action of the Board at its June meeting that there should be no distribution of Public Library books during the summer months, there came such an urgent plea from patients that, with the approval and co-operation of the president, library work was continued, and, as it proved impossible to get ready for distribution the books belonging to the hospital, Public Library books were used. When it became evident that the work must continue the president issued an appeal for help, sending out to the chairman in charge of library workers in each church. But it must be stated replies did not equal expectations, so the great work done is due to the faithfulness of the few rather than the combined efforts of the many. And among the faithful must be mentioned the president, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, Mrs. J. M. Watkins, Miss Elizabeth Maltman, Dr. Mary E. Gregg, Miss Belle Dunham, Miss Grace McWilliams and the "Librarian," as she is now called at headquarters, Mrs. W. J. Aiken, who has not missed a Monday in three months.

A new system of checking up has been tried with considerable success and gives every indication of making less the loss of books. The system is a modified form of the one used by the Chicago Public Library and checks up the books each week. Two members of the committee go with each distributing cart, one as collector, the other as distributor. The collector takes with her the cards of the books given out the previous week on the floor to which that cart is going. As she collects she slips into the book the card belonging to it, and the book is at once ready for re-distribution. If the book is desired for a longer period, it is renewed both in the book and on the card "renewal" meaning the date of that day's distribution.

The distributor carefully marks both book and card, the book with date, the card with date, patient's name, "P" or "J" meaning "Pavilion" or "Jones," the number of room or ward, and number of bed in ward. No patient may receive more than two Public Library books at one distribution, but if more are asked for, and there seems a good reason, the need is met from our own supply.

In reading this you will think surely that the loss of books must be almost *nil*, and so it is when you consider the great number given out. But three important needs are evident to the committee. First, only the most careful workers can be used. Mistakes that seem slight lead to hours of labor on the part of someone

else. For instance, in one day seventeen cards were misplaced. The collector evidently thought she was to slip a card in each book collected and forgot to see to it that each book had its own card. The work that meant in a library of several hundred books you can imagine. So it is necessary workers should be thoroughly familiar with the work, and for that reason a few members generous with service are more desirable than a larger number giving infrequent and haphazard service.

The summer's work has demonstrated that one distribution a week is sufficient if thoroughly done. We own eight carts. Two members for each cart and one at the desk are necessary for each afternoon's work—nine a day, only thirty-six a month, from this great Board. To thirty-six members is given the opportunity for a half day of satisfactory, happy work. If you doubt, try it a few times and see if you do not agree. The second need is a member who will act the part of sleuth and find the books no amount of care seems to prevent disappearing. Miss Letzen, Mr. Bacon's secretary, has offered valuable service in this direction, but we are still looking for a Sherlock Holmes. By accepting a deposit the hospital has become a sub-station, in a way, of the Public Library and so assumes the duties of a public library, and just what such duties are is a much discussed question, which brings us to our third need, some knowledge of the books we distribute.

Is the function of a library that of a dispenser of books only without regard to their moral or permanent influence, or is it to be of real help in guiding and directing, of educational as well as entertaining value? Conceded that in hospital work the first point is entertainment, to meet that need some knowledge of the book given out must be had. Is it too young or too old, or beyond the reader's understanding? In short, will the book prove entertaining by meeting the needs of the patient? The writer of this article while having a share in the work this summer learned the helpfulness of a little knowledge. The question is often asked, "Do you think I will like this?" A mother with her twelve-year-old boy came to the library for a book. The mother knew nothing of "Treasure Island" or its writer. Just a few words added zest to the expected pleasure in the reading. As another instance, a foreigner reading the English language with difficulty waded through one of Prof. Breasted's most scholarly books, keeping it for so many weeks a demand for it was sent from the research department of the Public Library. Whether or not the man really was getting desired information no one could determine and just what help could have been given in

that particular case is a question. But one soon learns there are other problems in this work besides giving the necessary time and the financial one of paying for lost or unaccounted for books.

An inventory is taken by the Public Library three times a year. The first inventory for this year was taken in March and showed 123 books unaccounted for and a large bill to be met. But before that bill was paid a sufficient number had been found or duplicated by members of the Board to reduce the amount to \$66.19, and since the payment enough more books have been found to put quite a sum to our credit at the Public Library. The July inventory showed a marked decrease in unaccounted for books, only sixty-three appearing on the list, and a considerable number of those have been found. The bill has not yet been presented. To date the loss on books has not exceeded the amount of appropriation for the work of the Library Committee.

Naturally, each committee feels its work is the most important on the Board. This feeling makes for success and in it the library committee heartily joins, for week after week its members receive the pleasant greeting and the words of appreciation from those who eagerly await the appearance of the traveling library. A sense of humor rarely comes amiss, and it certainly is no misfit in this particular work.

An itemized report by Mrs. Aiken of four months' work follows:

#### LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT

If the ladies of the Board have not had too much summering, they will recall that they voted a vacation to the library committee from April to October. Well, I have a surprise for most of you. We didn't take the vacation because of the crying appeal of the patients for books. Our president, Mrs. Bass, and Mrs. Graham got their heads together, made plans, presented them, and we of the committee who could, fell in line with hearts alive with sympathy and desire to make all happy that we could.

During the month of May the old committee, at least those in the city, joined heartily in the work, distributing 700 books, collecting 696, leaving a shortage of only 4 for May.

June found more ladies gone, and our president and Mrs. Graham suggested the work go on at least once a week. A new set of workers mostly were willing to take hold and chose Monday for the day, Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Graham leading. Results have been wonderful.

June distribution was .....	379
June collection .....	372

leaving 7 not heard from.

About the middle of July, July 12th, to be correct, Mrs. Graham had figured out a scheme whereby the loss of books would be still less.

July distribution was .....	332
July collection .....	323

Missing .....	9
August distribution .....	411
August collection .....	407

Missing .....	4
---------------	---

September third, the Public Library took an inventory, finding only 63 books, for several reasons, as against 123 books in the March fifteenth inventory.

September distribution was .....	388
September, collected up to September 30.....	294

In circulation .....	94
----------------------	----

We feel proud of our results for these summer months, for our total figures show for the five months: Books

Distributed .....	2,210
Collected .....	2,092

leaving a balance of 118, of which 94 are in the September 27th distribution, of which many will be returned today. We are pleased to state that the Chicago Public Library has been generous and has greatly reduced our liability, allowing us 50 per cent reduction.

Last Monday we were made very happy by finding at our station the elegant mahogany bookcase given us some months ago by our kind Mrs. Haskell, and which has been eagerly hoped for by us to be moved up into place. With this addition to our shelving space we will now be able to see what we have and can fill our wagons more quickly. We are ordering a new installment of 100 books from the Public Library for next week and hope they will be *new*.

Every Monday, rain, warm or chill, have our faithful workers been on hand, ready to cheerfully work out the new scheme which we heartily endorse, so that, beginning the fall work, we hope to

give satisfaction to the Board, to Hospital officials, and to eager patients.

S. E. AIKEN,  
Chairman Library Committee.

---

### THANKSGIVING LINEN OFFERING

Count your blessings, and then please think of the need of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Will you help to make the 1920 "Thanksgiving Linen Offering" the banner one?

Kindly send checks, payable to the chairman of the Linen Committee, Mrs. Henry C. Hackney, 3637 Michigan avenue, and articles to the hospital, on or before the twenty-fourth of November. We shall be correspondingly grateful.

MRS. HENRY C. HACKNEY,  
Chairman.

---

### "TAG DAY" REPORT

Monday, October 18, 1920, was Tag Day for the destitute children of Chicago. The morning was young when the heavens opened and a downpour of rain sent pedestrians hurrying for shelter, but it takes more than a rainstorm to dampen the enthusiasm of the worker for Tag Day of the Presbyterian Hospital and, with few exceptions, all remained at their post. As a result, our treasury has been materially enriched by their efforts, which is most gratifying. As you all know, the success of the day does not alone depend upon your committee. When the time draws near and the stage is all set, ready for the day, with no players offering their services, it is then when we begin to worry and have fears as to the returns, but somehow at the last moment, after useless anxiety, all goes well and our one hundred badges are working.

How gratifying to one it must be who, after only a few hours' sacrifice of time, comes in weary and footsore, to learn that she has provided with her mite the free use of an endowed bed for sixty days. A dear old lady, whose "Raven locks are already flaked with patches of snow, as hedges sometimes in November," came in to our headquarters with a well-filled box and gained for our hospital \$54.00, representing a distribution of over four hundred tags. Such earnestness is indeed divine.

The largest box contained \$100.67, credit being given to the First Church of Evanston. One \$50.00 bill and two of \$20.00 de-

nomination were found in boxes to help fill the worker's heart with joy.

The committee wishes to thank all those who helped in various ways to make the day a success, not forgetting our faithful tellers at our headquarters at the Columbia Memorial vaults.

The New Eighth Church was again our banner—\$517.50 being the result of a well-organized band of taggers—and thirteen churches participated in the day's work, making a grand total of \$2,887.33.

MRS. WM. R. TUCKER,  
Chairman Tag Day Committee.

### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Social Service work has grown steadily through the summer, and its scope has enlarged in unexpected ways. Mr. Bacon decided that the Social Service Department should make all hospital arrangements for Dispensary patients, to avoid the complications which had heretofore arisen. It was a severe strain in the department until our new worker arrived, September 8th. Miss Florence H. Falls, class of 1914, Presbyterian School for Nurses, is our new social service worker. She has entered into the plans for pre-natal and children's work with enthusiasm, and we are sure that the families of the babies and children will be greatly benefited, as well as the hospital and the community. The doctors have been cordial and helpful in responding to our requests for suggestions.

Miss MacMillan now assigns two pupil nurses for service in this department. Each will have practical experience with Miss Thornton and Miss Falls for part of her time, and will obtain a much better experience than we have been able to give before.

### SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT FOR MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1920

#### Old Cases:

Adult .....	102
Children .....	54
Maternity .....	74 230

#### New Cases:

Adult .....	125
Children .....	45
Maternity .....	74 244

Total .....	474
Visits to Homes .....	751
Office Calls .....	1,458

Letters Received .....	264
Letters Written .....	144

534 coöperations with 81 organizations.

82 persons referred to other organizations, chief of which were:

22 to Infant Welfare Stations.

12 to Central Free Dispensary.

7 to Convalescent Home.

14 to Hinsdale Fresh Air Home for vacations, with gratifying results.

7 to Holiday Home, Lake Geneva, for vacations, marked improvement.

4 to Grove House.

5 to Visiting Nurse Association.

6 pupil nurses gave 155 days of service.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT FOR APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, INC., 1920

Old Cases:

Adults .....	138
Children .....	66
Maternity .....	127 331

New Cases:

Adults .....	141
Children .....	51
Maternity .....	79 271
Total .....	602

Visits to Homes .....

1,133

Office Calls .....

2,139

Letters Received .....

500

Letters Written .....

238

834 coöperations with 99 organizations.

137 persons referred to other organizations, chief of which were:

42 to Infant Welfare Society.

24 to Central Free Dispensary.

13 to Convalescent Home.

11 to Visiting Nurse Association.

14 to Hinsdale Fresh Air Home for vacations, with gratifying results.

7 to Holiday Home, Lake Geneva, for vacations, with marked improvement.

4 to Grove House

7 pupil nurses gave 231 days of service.

JESSIE BREEZE,  
Director.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

The number of patients admitted into the hospital during the months of July, August and September was 1,733; the number of days' treatment, 29,588, of which number 7,418 days were entirely free, at an approximate expense to the hospital of \$45,000.00.

ASA S. BACON, Supt.

---

### THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

To adequately put into words the curve of a blade of grass or the note of a willow whistle is a difficult thing. You may measure the length of the blade of grass, and compute the amount of curve per inch, but the result conveys a poor idea of the beauty of the curve; you may name the pitch of the whistle's note, and state the volume of sound, but you do not express the sweetness of that peculiar note. Any teacher of occupational therapy knows that one of its most valuable results is its influence on the morale of the patients. It is easy enough to record the number of patients treated, and to tell how many articles were completed, but that is not the entire history of what is accomplished. A very valuable part is the intangible part that cannot be measured and cannot be recorded. In this brief paper an attempt will be made to tell something of the tangible part of the summer's work.

Early last summer, through the generosity of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, a jig saw, driven by a motor, was purchased for the department. Up to that time basket bases, toys, etc., for wheel chair patients and for bed patients, had been laboriously cut out with a foot power saw, and during the warm days this was no small task. This summer the power saw enabled many patients to do their own sawing, and the work of preparation for the others was greatly lessened. Another great comfort was the awning for the roof, furnished by Mr. Bacon. The awning is a sort of A-shaped tent, which covers the entire roof and adds about 500 square feet to the floor space of the shop. Mrs. Penfield was the good fairy of the window boxes. With funds given by members of the Woman's Board, supplemented with funds from our own treasury, she helped to purchase geraniums, winken vine, drucinia, foliage plants and marguerites. The geraniums, winken vine and drucinia grew very well, but the other plants did not seem to thrive on the soot and smoke of the West Side.

During the summer three nurses received training in the Occupational Department. This training consists of technical work, outside reading, talks on the various problems that come up in connec-

tion with the work, and practical experience in teaching the patients. It is gratifying to know that two student nurses were able to run the department satisfactorily while the regular teachers were attending the Occupational Therapy convention.

Brush making is a new occupation at the hospital. Up to the present time shoe brushes, clothes brushes, house brooms, scrub brushes and hearth brooms have been made. One patient is making a brush for the upholstery of an automobile—a special brush that will go under the buttons. Both bed patients and shop patients enjoy this industry.

Among the interesting cases this summer was a young woman who expected to enter college in September, but who was obliged to give up those plans because she somehow got the idea that she was unable to see, or to use her hands and feet. When she was first brought to the shop, she had been doing nothing for several weeks. She started in by helping the nurse tear up goods for weaving, and she had great fun tearing strips ten yards long. When she went down stairs she told her mother that she had torn up forty yards of goods; she had really torn off four strips. She came the next day and did some more tearing. Soon she started a small basket, marking out the base herself and spacing the holes for the spokes. At first she had no control of her hands, and the nurse guided them while she was weaving the basket. Gradually she gained control of her muscles, and finally made a basket unaided. Her feet were the biggest problem, because she was unable to stand or sit without help. A box of soft earth was procured, and she was encouraged to wiggle her toes in the loose soil. That was the beginning. She persevered, and before she went home she expected to be able to walk soon.

What to do with two young boys, twelve and thirteen, was the big proposition in one of the men's wards. They were in adjacent beds, both in casts, but the parts of them not immobilized were filled with boundless energy. They were like hungry little machines; it was almost impossible to keep them supplied with things to do. The floor between their beds was sometimes quite untidy, but they said people might just as well get used to it—they had to work. When their casts were taken off, they were the first to reach the shop and the last to leave, and before they went home each one expressed his appreciation of what all of it had meant to him.

There were two other interesting patients who were in casts, both women. One was a superintendent of nurses, who confessed that she was interested in occupational therapy just to see if it were

good for anything. She was a rather exacting patient, and frequently made comments on our sick room technique. She did pottery at first, and then took up basketry, which she learned quite thoroughly. A recent letter from her says: "I think that if I had remained in bed longer I would have become a wonderful basket maker. When I got up I didn't seem to be able to work with the reed at all. Since coming home I've gotten some reed, but so far have not made anything. I have one small vase under way. I do want to make a waste paper basket, an ordinary sized one. Would number 5 for spokes and number 4 for weavers be all right? Would you mind if I should ask you how big I should make the base—also the length of the spokes?" The other woman is still at the hospital, and still in bed, although her cast has been removed. She learned to cane chairs this summer, and caned four. They were fastened to the pole over her bed, and she was able to work quite comfortably, especially when she did not need to reach the under side of the seat. She has made at least thirty baskets and trays, and has several orders ahead to be filled. She says that work has been her salvation.

A recent caller at the shop was a man who used to come up in a wheel chair. He left the hospital some time ago, and did not expect to be able to go back to his former work for a year. While he was at "Presbyterian" he learned basketry, and on the strength of what he knew he got a job at a reed furniture factory here in the city. Now he has decided to learn that business, and he is attending school at the factory, and earning \$22.50 per week. He is very happy, and tells us that he has joined the benefit club, and that they have "picnics and everything."

Another interesting bed patient was a heart case, a young woman who was expected to keep very quiet. Occupation was ordered for her on the theory that she might be more quiet if she used her energy to do something than if she spent it all in moving about the bed. She wanted to make a bird house. At first she was allowed to work only five minutes a day, and as she grew less restless the time was increased until she worked whenever she wanted to. She made a cardboard model of the house first, and then a mill bill for the wood she needed. She had a text book to study, and each day was held responsible for a lesson assigned in the book. By the time the house was completed she had quite a fair knowledge of wood-working processes and wood tools. Her house was an object of interest all over the hospital. After the house was completed she made flower boxes for either end of it, with trellises and a tiny

bird flower stick. A conventionalized worm was used as the motif in decorating the flower boxes, for what could be more appropriate from the standpoint of a bird? The house was so well made and so artistic that we sent it to the Occupational Therapy convention in Philadelphia as the sole exhibit from Presbyterian Hospital. It was accompanied by a set of pictures of the patient at work on her bed-carpenter bench, and excited much favorable comment.

These are some of the many cases that could be described. The following letter, written October 9, is typical of the kind of letter we frequently receive: "I would like to do some more basketry weaving, but do not know where to get the reed. Would you please let me know where to get it? Then as to the sizes, wasn't it number 2 that we used on those waste baskets and number 3 for the spokes? Or was it something else? Isn't number 1 smaller than number 2? I have forgotten this. What do you use for that dark stain? Also, where do you get your beads? And what do they cost? I think I will start a shop of my own. You people sure do a lot of good in the hospital and the time is coming when it will be used more and enlarged upon. I am gradually getting well, but cannot work all day yet. If you will give me this information I will be very grateful to you." This letter was from a man who did such good work that there would be no question about the success of his shop.

Occupational Therapy occasionally has its amusing side. Just last week a patient made this comment to the nurse who is now on duty: "Don't you like being up here better than being down stairs with all the sick ones?"

WINIFERD S. BRAINERD,  
Director.

---

#### IN MEMORIAM

It is with sorrow that the BULLETIN records the death during the summer of Mr. George R. Nichols, husband of our member, Mrs. Nichols, and member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital for many years.

The sympathy of the Woman's Board goes to Mrs. Nichols in her great loss.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES COMMITTEE

Fifty-eight of the sixty-one students who had been accepted for admission in the fall training class have been enrolled, making one of the largest classes that has entered the school. Seventy-five had applied for admission, but on account of lack of accommodations at the Home the entire number could not be accepted.

The interest and enthusiasm for nurses' training in our school may be attributed to several factors. It would seem that the standing of the hospital training school, and the educational advantages offered to the student while in training evidently appeal to the more highly educated group of women. In the present class eight of the pupils hold A. B. degrees, one a B. S. degree and nine others have had from one to three years of college work. Northwestern, Oberlin, Hope, Park, Ashland, the University of Chicago and the state universities of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota are represented. The Central Council of Nursing Education, to which the Presbyterian Hospital belongs, with Miss Katherine Olmstead as secretary, has been quite active in directing the thoughts of high school and college young women into nursing channels.

The affiliation between the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions and the Women's Auxiliary Board of our Hospital has been very advantageous to the school in placing before the various Presbyterian Churches the opportunities for education in scholarships and loans for young women wishing to take the training. In the new class, missionary scholarships have been awarded to two Presbyterian young women and to two from the United Presbyterian church.

The affiliation of the school with the State Insane Hospital at Dunning and with the University of Chicago for a public health course are other advantages. At present eight of the senior nurses are taking the three months' work required at the University, paying their own tuition and living at the Nurses' Home.

MRS. EDWIN M. MILLER,  
Nurses' School Committee.

## NURSES' SCHOOL AND ALUMNÆ NOTES

The special social activities in the life of the Home, quiet during the summer and early fall vacation period, are again resumed and give promise of an enjoyable and profitable winter.

The Nurses' Christian League, hereafter to be known as The Young Women's Christian Association of the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, has had three interesting speakers at its Monday evening meetings. September thirteenth, Dr. Ting, a young Chinese woman, a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Michigan, gave an account of the educational, physical and spiritual work of the Y. W. C. A. in China, and also a brief recital of the aims and ideals of the Chinese student body for the making of a "New China."

September twentieth, Miss Anna Owers, a delegate, gave a charming description of the international meeting of the Y. W. C. A. last summer at Geneva, Switzerland.

September twenty-seventh, Mrs. Judith Lowenthal, vice-president of the Illinois Suffrage Association and chairman of the Civics Department of the Chicago Political Equality League, gave practical instructions in marking the ballot, and appealed to women to exercise the duties and privileges of citizenship now given them.

Beginning October fifth, the Florence Nightingale chorus will hold its regular Tuesday evening rehearsals, with the same conductor and accompanist as last year.

Registration of the new class for the fall term began September twentieth, with an enrollment of fifty-eight students.

As the result of an effort to assist in raising the 50,000 dollars necessary for the building of a memorial hospital at Bordeaux, France, for American nurses who lost their lives in service, the School, through its student body, Alumnae Association and private subscriptions, has been enabled to contribute to that fund between eight and nine hundred dollars.

Of the six American nurses awarded the Florence Nightingale medal by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, Switzerland, in May, one was Alma E. Forrester, Russia 1914, Roumania 1917, Siberia 1918.

The attention of the graduates of the School is called to the Chicago Nurses' Club in its new quarters, the Lakeview Building, 116 South Michigan Avenue. The club rooms are very attractive and furnish an ideal down-town meeting place for friends in and out of town. The membership fee is very reasonable. The club

is a center of nursing interests and membership in it is well worth while.

Mrs. Alice Bowen, for a number of years on the nursing staff of the hospital as a supervisor in the pavilion, has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses at St. Anthony's Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Miss Sue Elizabeth Laibe, class of 1920, is one of the head nurses in the operating room.

Miss Elsie Moser, class of 1920, has accepted the position of supervising nurse at the Central Free Dispensary in the place of Miss Hilda Stickley, resigned.

Miss Louise Todd is night supervisor at Minor Hospital, Seattle, Washington.

Miss Ella Von Dohren is in charge of the Obstetrical Department at Minor Hospital, Seattle.

Miss Pearl Looker is in charge of the Obstetrical Department at Hope Methodist Hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Married: Edna A. Holzman to Dr. Gilbert Dillon Waite, June twenty-sixth. Dr. and Mrs. Waite will live in Elkins, West Virginia.

Married: Elizabeth I. McIntosh to Mr. William Frederick Gilbert, August the fifth, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Married: Mrs. Eleanor McConnell to Dr. Ralph P. Truitt, September second, Chicago.

Married: Helen Mary McNaughton to Mr. Matthew Lyle Spencer, September eighth. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will live in Seattle, Washington.

Married: Hazel Lois McCoy to Mr. William Hugh Herron, September twenty-second, at La Grange, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Herron will live in Melstone, Montana.

Married: Caroline Adelaid Parker to Mr. Claire Gifford Hemphill, September eleventh, Chicago.

Born: August twenty-second, Phillip Koch, son of Elsie Koch Johnson, class of 1919.



